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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2305.

BUSY RUMOR STIRS HILO

Groundless Yarns of Volcanic Antics.

(Special Correspondence.)

HILO, June 20.—The condition of the volcano is practically unchanged during the past week; that is to say, there is molten lava visible in the inner body of the crater at a depth of about 500 feet from the rim. Dense clouds of sulphur vapor still continue to come from the bottom and sides of the pit, but not in such large quantities as was the case a couple of weeks ago. The people of Hilo look upon the activity of the volcano very much as a mother does when she is watching the development of her baby's first tooth. Activity in Kilauea does not mean danger to anybody, but it does mean an increase of tourist travel, which incidentally sheds shekels upon Hilo and vicinity. Various mythical stories of volcanic activity in sections other than the crater have little more than imagination of the originators for foundation. The statement that steam cracks were opening up near Kilauea; that the warm springs in Puna were heating; that the soil around Hilo was warming up from the effect of subterranean fires; that the volcanic disturbances had muddled the harbor of Hilo, are all of this character.

IT WAS MOLASSES WATER.

The discolored water in Hilo harbor which was so "suddenly" discovered by a citizen a couple of days ago, has been visible for several weeks, being due to the discharge of waste molasses into the bay from Wainaku mill.

AT THE VOLCANO HOUSE.

The number of travelers at the Volcano House has been largely increased by the reports of activity as well as by those who go there for cool weather. Hilo has been suffering from the same hot wave that has afflicted Honolulu, and the delightful change to a temperature in the 50s, with a comfortable wood fire at night and a full-fledged ping-pong table to exercise upon, has determined many to take advantage of the hospitality of Manager Waldron.

HILO'S NEW DOCKS.

F. J. Amweg of the Hawaiian Construction Company, the contractors to whom has been awarded the contract for building the Hilo new 800-foot wharf, was a passenger on the Kinau for Honolulu, after having closed arrangements for beginning construction. The Hilo Mercantile Company has been awarded the contract for furnishing piles and lumber to be used in the construction work. Mr. Amweg has also closed arrangements with the Hilo Electric Light Company, under which it furnishes him with power to run the dredge with which he will dredge out the sand alongside the dock, giving a depth of thirty feet. Mr. Amweg expects to get his material on hand and be in full swing about September 1. His contract calls for completion about January 1, with a heavy forfeit for each day's delay, so the opening of the new year will undoubtedly see the fully completed dock, at which the deepest draught vessels can lay, thus realizing Hilo's dream of many years' standing.

BOYD AND DICKENSON.

Land Commissioner Boyd is making a tour around the Island of Hawaii for the purpose of inspecting the Government lands and familiarizing himself with the status of the lands to be opened for homesteading purposes. He will visit Puna and Olaa districts, and then by way of the volcano through Kau, North and South Kona, and will take the Kinau next week at Kawaihine on his return trip to Honolulu.

Mr. Dickenson of the Mackay Cable Company is accompanying Mr. Boyd as his guest. Mr. Dickenson in conversation stated that he should remain in the Islands until the cable was in working order between Honolulu and San Francisco, which he expected would be in the latter part of October next.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

It is announced from Mahukona that an agent of the Wireless Telegraph Company is putting the station in condition to transmit messages. No message has yet come through from Honolulu since the reorganization, but re-establishment of communication is daily expected, as the system is now working finely between Honolulu and Maui.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has been unusually hot for June, and until yesterday had been almost rainless, only a trifle over an inch having fallen during the month. Yesterday afternoon heavy rains began at Hamakua, which have since extended to Hilo and the Olaa district, and all three have had a good soaking. Kohala and Kona districts have been having liberal rains for the past week. The warm weather has given the cane a fine start and the rains at this juncture are of great value to the sugar crop.

ALL ABOUT SUGAR.

The next Hawaiian-American steamer is due to leave Hilo for New York about July 1. She will take a large

SAW ALL ISLANDS BUT NIIHAU

Passengers who were aboard the Kinau on Saturday saw a sight which is not witnessed in this country once in a generation. When the vessel was off Kaunakakai, Molokai, the weather was so clear that both Mauna Kea, on the Island of Hawaii, and the entire Island of Kauai were plainly visible from the deck, and included in the geographical array were also the Islands of Maui, Kahoolawe, Lanai and Oahu. The whole group, except Niihau, was visible at once.

Purser Beckley stated that in all the years he had been in the island steamer service he had never seen Kauai from this point. The mountains of Kauai were distant approximately 185 miles from the position of the Kinau. This island is ordinarily visible only from the nearest point on Oahu in clear weather.

The late Captain Crane once saw the Island of Kauai from a point at sea near the port of Lahaina, Maui, but this was many years ago.

amount of sugar. The Olaa Company is now accumulating 2500 tons to be shipped by her.

The crop of the Puna plantation is about harvested, only fifty acres remaining to be cut. The Olaa has about 1000 acres to cut. It has stopped grinding double time and is now grinding in the day time only so as to make the top seed available for planting and also to use labor for putting in the early crop. It now has over one-half of its crop for 1904 planted. It will probably complete grinding during the middle of August.

Puna plantation is installing its new railroad system, eight miles now being under construction.

The Hilo Railroad is now running three trains a day through from Hilo to Mountain View, a distance of 17 miles, or within 14 miles of the volcano. The Volcano Stables Company runs stages and rigs from the terminus to the volcano, meeting trains both ways.

Superintendent Lambert of the railroad is somewhat under the weather, and has been advised by his physician to take a trip to the coast. He accordingly leaves in the steamer Enterprise next week, to be gone about a month. His place will be taken temporarily by Superintendent Denison of the Oahu Railway, who will take a vacation by coming to Hilo and keeping an eye on the Hilo Railroad business incidentally.

VOLCANO WATER COMPANY.

The Kawaikakua Volcano Water Company has made contracts in San Francisco for the delivery of 75,000 gallons of water per month, and is now erecting the largest bottling works in this Territory. Manager Williams states that this contract is for San Francisco only, and is simply a beginning of a demand for their water which is higher in certain valuable chemical constituents than any other water in the world. The company expects its first invoice of bottles for the steamer Enterprise due here tomorrow. The manager is experiencing some difficulty in getting sufficient bottles, but after business is once started, he expects to rapidly build up such a business as to make the shipment of such a water one of the leading items of Hilo's exports. The high medicinal qualities of the water are such that the company is actively considering the construction of a hotel or bath at Puna where persons needing treatment can have the benefit not only of the water as an internal remedy, but for baths as well.

DR. SLOGGETT'S VISIT.
The visit of Dr. Sloggett, the president of the Board of Health, is one which Hilo approves. One of the main difficulties of this district is that owing to the distance of Hilo from Honolulu, the principal officials seldom show their faces here, and consequently know very little of what is going on.

Dr. Sloggett's trip included both business and pleasure, he spending several days at the volcano during the hot weather.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE.

The steamer Enterprise of the Matson line is filling a long felt want in Hilo. It gives quick communication and good passenger accommodations which the people of Hilo have not been slow in taking advantage of. A large number of people have taken passage by her to San Francisco for her return next week.

THE AFTERGLOW.

The afterglow spoken of in the Honolulu papers is also plainly visible from here. Night after night, the glow over Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa lasts longer after the usual twilight, making a superb spectacle.

CAPTAIN PHELPS MAY COMMAND

According to reports brought by the City of Peking, Commander Thomas J. Phelps is likely to be the new commandant of the Honolulu Naval Station to succeed Admiral Merry. Captain Phelps is now stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard in San Francisco, where he is at the head of the bureau of equipment. He is said to be one of the most efficient, as well as one of the most popular officers in the navy, and the appointment would meet with favor here. Nothing could be learned at the navy station yesterday in regard to the report brought by the Peking.

KING EDWARD VII WHOSE SUDDEN ILLNESS HAS CAUSED MUCH WORRY TO HIS SUBJECTS



LONDON, June 16.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Aldershot says:

"The King's illness has become of a much more serious nature than at first suspected."

"Yesterday the King was in a low state and laudanum was administered to allay the pain. Complications were feared this morning."

LONDON, June 16, 3:43 p. m.—When questioned regarding the alarmist reports circulated about the health of King Edward, His Majesty's private secretary, Sir Francis Knollys, said:

"The best answer I can give is that the King is going to Windsor this afternoon."

LONDON, June 16.—King Edward, who was attacked yesterday by lumbago, following a chill contracted while reviewing the troops at Aldershot, passed a good night and is much better. Rain is falling, however, so he will not risk attending the grand review today. The Prince of Wales will receive the salute in the King's stead.

Lord Farquhar, master of the household, who is at Windsor Castle, said this evening that King Edward was much better and that he would arrive at the Castle from Aldershot, in accordance with his previous arrangements.

ALDERSHOT, England, June 16.—The indisposition of King Edward and the incessant downpour of rain combined to effectually spoil the grand review of troops here today. The King did not leave the royal pavilion and was represented by the Prince of Wales, who rode to the saluting point.

LILUOKALANI EN ROUTE HOME

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii and party are preparing to return to their former home in the Islands of the Pacific. The date of departure has not been set, but it will probably be before July 1.

The former Queen has participated in the gayeties of the social season but lightly, but has spent a delightful winter in the national capital. Nothing but the intense heat of the past few days and the fear that it will be worse later drives her away. She will be accompanied by the several members of her suite. She expects to return next season.

Auditor Austin is still at work upon the fire claims awards, but no report will be made to the Governor by the commission until a final adjustment of all the awards is made.

accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and a brilliant staff, comprising several Indian Princes, the military attaches, Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief, and the headquarters staff. Queen Alexandra drove to the parade ground in a closed carriage, with the Princess of Wales and the Princess Victoria. In other carriages at the saluting point were the Duchess of Connaught and many of the notabilities who are visiting England. More than 22,000 rain-soaked troops marched past the King to the throne.

ALDERSHOT, England, June 16.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra started for Windsor at 4:15 this afternoon in a motor car. The King showed little trace of his recent illness.

REHEARSING THE CORONATION.

LONDON, June 12.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra were engaged today in what was practically a rehearsal of the coronation ceremonies. Accompanied by Princess Victoria and a suit their majesties drove to Westminster Abbey. They were quietly received by the Duke of Norfolk, earl marshal and chief butler of England, who escorted them through the abbey.

In order to prevent the possibility of a hitch in the proceedings on coronation day all the details were explained to them. The royal visit to the abbey was accomplished very quietly and but a few of the persons about the building were aware of their presence.

LONDON, June 13.—The final court of the season will be held at Buckingham Palace tonight. Their majesties will then go to Windsor and will not return to London until coronation week.

JUDGE TAFT AND THE VATICAN

ROME, June 16.—The complete success of negotiations between Judge Taft and the Vatican on the subject of the friar lands in the Philippine Islands appears assured, four out of the five cardinals composing the sub-committee of cardinals favoring the Governor's proposals. Cardinal Steinhilber, a Jesuit, opposes them. After the completion of the negotiations an acute conflict is expected between the Vatican officials and the Filipino religious orders regarding the disposition of the money which the United States will pay for the lands. The Vatican considers that the money ought to be given to the propaganda, or society of cardinals having the care and oversight of foreign missions.

The Prussia is discharging lumber at the Allen & Robinson wharf.

The program of functions for coronation week is as follows:

Monday, June 23. arrival in London of the royal representatives; dinner at Buckingham Palace, and reception of the suites.

Tuesday, June 24. their majesties will receive the special foreign envoys and deputations to the coronation and give a state dinner at Buckingham Palace.

Wednesday, June 25. reception of the colonial Premiers and other envoys; the Prince of Wales will give a dinner party at St. James' Palace to the Princes and envoys.

Thursday, June 26. the coronation. **Friday, June 27.** the procession through London, which will be a military pageant some two miles long, representing every portion of the British dominion. In the evening their majesties will attend a reception at Lansdowne House.

Saturday, June 28. the royal party will leave London for the naval review.

Sunday, June 29. dinners to the foreign Princes by their respective Embassadors.

Monday, June 30. their majesties return to London; gala performance of opera.

Tuesday, July 1. garden party at Windsor Castle.

Wednesday, July 2. departure of the foreign Princes and envoys; their majesties dine at Londonderry House.

Thursday, July 3. their majesties attend the service at St. Paul's and lunch at the Guildhall.

Friday, July 4. their majesties attend the reception of the Indian Princes at the Indian office.

Saturday, July 5. King Edward's dinner to the poor.

THE BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE

VICTORIA, B. C., June 12.—C. Reynolds, chairman of the Pacific Cable Board, who has charge of the construction of the all-British cable from Bamfield Creek, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, to Australia and New Zealand, arrived here on the steamer Aorangi yesterday and proceeded to Bamfield Creek. Before leaving Suva he opened the three spurs which were laid by the steamer Anglia, connecting Suva and Norfolk Island, a distance of 100 miles; Norfolk Island and Queensland, a distance of 850 miles, and from Norfolk Island to New Zealand, a distance of 500 miles. All these lines are now being kept busy.

Reynolds says the cable will be completed by the latter part of November or early in December, a full month earlier than the contract calls for.

SENATORS MAY COME TO LEARN

Committee Must Decide on Course.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—During the greater part of today the Senate was in executive session, the nomination of Captain Crozier to be Chief of Ordnance of the Army being the particular subject under discussion. The President's message urging the establishment of reciprocal relations between the United States and Cuba was received after the Senate had gone into secret session. The doors were opened, the message was read, and then the secret session was resumed.

Soon after the Senate convened the vote by which the resolution respecting the discharge of Miss Rebecca J. Taylor from the War Department was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, at the instance of Platt of Connecticut, was reconsidered and the resolution was made subject to the call of Carmack of Tennessee.

A resolution was offered by Mitchell of Oregon directing the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico to inquire into the general condition of Hawaii, the administration of affairs there, the quality, condition and value of the public lands in Hawaii; the crown lands and the title of the former Queen therein; with power to sit during the recess, and by sub-committee to visit the Islands if necessary, and to report at the beginning of the next session.

Hour proposed an amendment to the resolution, providing that the committee should inquire whether the ex-Queen has any claim against the United States, legal or equitable, by reason of having parted hitherto with her title.

Mitchell accepted the amendment and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

PROBING THE CUBAN SCANDAL

WASHINGTON, June 15.—To furnish more time for the consideration of the isthmian canal project the Senate session today began at 11 o'clock.

At the conclusion of routine business Mr. Teller of Colorado offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, it seems impracticable to prepare during this session of Congress an itemized statement showing the collection and disbursement of all funds for the whole period of the military occupation of Cuba; and

"Whereas, it is important that a statement be now made of the accounts heretofore named; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to send to the Senate the following:

"A full, itemized statement of all payments made out of Cuban funds to any person or corporation, if any, for the purpose of promoting 'reciprocity' between the United States and Cuba, at any time during the military occupation of Cuba by the United States, and whether such payments were authorized or approved by the Secretary of War."

Mr. Keen of New Jersey objected to immediate consideration of the resolution and it went over.

Consideration was then resumed of the London dock charges bill.

Pending disposition of the bill, the Senate agreed to a conference on the bill for the protection of the President, and Messrs. Hear, Fairbanks and Pettus were appointed as conferees.

KIDNAPED BOY RETURNS.

Abe Lowenstein, Jr., Brought Home in Triumph.
NEW YORK, June 16.—Abe Lowenstein, Jr., four years of age, who was kidnapped from his home in Newark on May 24 by a "woman in black," has been restored to his parents. More than 5000 persons who thronged the streets leading to the police station shouted themselves hoarse. Then the father, clasping the child in his arms, was placed at the head of a great procession which marched to the Lowenstein home.

Abe disappeared while viewing a circus parade in company with his brother. The latter said a young woman dressed in black had taken Abe in her arms and held him above the crowd to see the paraders. A few moments later the woman and child had disappeared. No trace of the boy was found until a few days ago, when a lad answering his description was found in the streets of Paterson and was sent to the almshouse. His identification ensued.

Mr. L. B. Coombs has just returned from a trip to the volcano.

MCKINLEY PARK NOW SETTLED

Committee Makes Purchase of Site.

THERE will be no delay in getting possession of the tract of land which is to form the basis of McKinley Memorial Park. The executive committee, which has in charge the work of securing and preparing the play ground which is to keep alive the memory of the dead President, has ordered the money paid over to the trustees of the Bishop estate and the work of getting ready the park will be pushed at once.

The meeting of the committee in the directors' room of the Bank of Hawaii was well attended and the talk was of progress from the first. It was the first business done that marked the advance of the project. The letter from the trustees of the Bishop estate was read, assenting to the counter proposal of the committee that the park site be made in consist of fourteen acres instead of ten, as at first proposed. The cost of the entire block of land was placed at \$5000. The committee by resolution then directed the payment to the trustees of that sum and the securing of a receipt for the same. This is to permit the making of the deed in the name of any association which may be deemed wise to ask to maintain control of the park in the future.

A statement was made by the treasurer that there was now in his hands or subscribed close to \$10,000. Some of the heavy subscriptions have not been collected but it is understood that the work of securing this money is to be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible so that the making of the park will not be long delayed. There was a long discussion as to the methods of filling in the ground and securing a surface which will be adapted to the purposes of the park. The sub-committee submitted plans for the work and those were approved. There were on file several bids for the carrying out of these plans.

The future work of putting in shape the park will devolve upon the sub-committee, which made the selection of the grounds, and there will be some hard work done in bringing the grounds to proper level and laying out the fields for their ultimate uses. This will not be pushed ahead too strongly just now as there is yet some hard work to be done in the way of securing the funds which are deemed necessary for carrying out all the plans along which it is desired the playgrounds shall be finished.

John G. Rothwell resigned as chairman of the Honolulu committee, to which he had been appointed by the executive committee upon the resignation of Mr. Henry Waterhouse, who left the territory for a long trip abroad. Mr. Rothwell would not have accepted the position but he was placed there at a meeting at which he was not present, and so could not resign until yesterday. He explained that his resignation was due only to the fact that he has so much upon his hands that he cannot give to the matter all the attention that it deserves.

Upon motion the resignation was accepted. Mr. Rothwell agreeing to continue to act with the committee, especially in the matter of securing a chairman who will take up the work to which from this time there will be given more and more attention.

Upon motion of Mr. McCandless it was decided to add to the committee Secretary Cooper, who served during the absence of Governor Dole, and thus fill the committee to its original number, nine members. The following subscriptions have been received by the treasurer:

Kaupo School, from teachers and pupils	\$ 3.00
Inana, Kaupo	50
J. S. Martin, Honolulu	10.00
John Shaw	5.00
Holualoa School, by Mrs. M. F. Scott	1.50
Hilo Union School, as per list W. J. Lowrey	30.00
Honolulu Educational Branch of the McKinley Memorial Committee, by hand of Charles Bartlett Dyke	360.70
Dyke	360.70
Henry Dickenson, Lahaina	1.50
Ah Sun	5.00
Ah Lin How	1.00
Elizabeth Noah	50
Samuel Kikina	50
Taro Uaka	50
Masa Esaki	50
Ah Yit	50
Ah Side	50
Ah Kon Sun	50
Ah Salkani	50
Ah See	50
Ah Shew	50
Ah I	50
Ah Sen	50
Ah Chew	50
Ah Lim	50
Ah Tau	50
Ah Chong	50
Haisa Hiroka	50
Kea Suzuki	50
Hastuichi San	50
Toru Mastumoto	50
Yuka San	50
Luhine Kealoka	50
Ah Ku	50
Yaiyo Shigeka	50
Ah Yen	50
Aurea Foster	50
Otomo Hiranoto	50
Miss M. F. Maroni	2.50
MOHILILI SCHOOL.	
Gam Moon	50
Eugene Tiffney, Elele	1.00
Lee Leong	50
K. Yoshino	50
Y. Noda	50
S. Hayashida	50

THE ISLANDS' WILD GEESSE

Native to Hawaii and Can Be Easily Domesticated.

The regular annual fall flight of wild geese from Arctic regions to grassy pastures in southern lands never extends to Hawaii, and yet we have a wild goose, native to the islands, and which never leaves land. This goose, which resembles the brant, is found in large numbers on the island of Hawaii, and a few are always seen about the crater of Haleakala.

It is supposed that they were formerly found on the plains nearer the sea, for the reason Paunene plantation derives its name from paunene (goose hill), a low elevation running in the midst of the plantation.

Dr. Edward Armitage of Wailuku some years since procured a pair of these birds and succeeded in domesticating them, so that they remained in his yard, pecking in common with the domestic breed of geese. They have mated and bred and the result is that he has a flock of half a dozen. True to their native instincts, however, they are not always content with home life, and occasionally the whole flock rise in the air and fly away, the leader uttering the well-known "honk" of the ordinary wild goose. For hours they will float high in the air, in a triangular body, calling faintly down to earth.

Tiring of their explorations, they gradually circle downward and homeward, finally fluttering through the tops of the mango trees into their own barnyard, where they seem to have forgotten their aerial ride and vie in sedateness with their domestic associates.—Maui News.

HILO REPUBLICANS.

Precinct Club Holds Meeting to Nominate Candidates.

The Hilo Republican Precinct Club met at Fireman's Hall last Friday evening. Carl S. Smith presided and J. U. Smith was made temporary secretary. The meeting at once got down to business, which was that of nominating candidates for the club's office the coming year. The names of E. E. Richards and T. C. Ridgway were proposed for the office of president. A. E. Loebenstein stated that he was authorized to say that Mr. Richards would not be a candidate, whereupon T. C. Ridgway was made the sole nominee of the meeting. In seconding the nomination of Mr. Ridgway, Mr. Loebenstein made a rousing speech of a few minutes, in which he outlined the duties of Republican workers this campaign. His remarks were greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

The nominations further made were: First vice president, Dr. Milton Rice; second vice president, A. C. McKenney; secretary, C. N. Prouty; assistant secretary, A. Richley; treasurer, William Ebeling; Bert Schoen and N. C. Willford; Judges of election, F. S. Lyman, J. T. Stacker, J. D. Martin and Jim Morris; executive committee, G. F. Alfonso, L. A. Andrews, E. E. Richards, J. T. Brown, William Todd, S. L. Deha, J. U. Smith, R. T. Guard, William Vannatta, Joe Vierra and W. H. Little.

The election of officers from these nominations will be held Friday evening, June 27.—Hilo Tribune.

Inter Island Cable.

Mr. Dickenson, representing the Mackay Cable Company, arrived in Hilo by the Kinau to investigate the situation with reference to the advisability of connecting the island of Hawaii with Oahu by cable. It has been practically determined that a cable between Honolulu and the mainland will be completed by the end of the year. Upon the representations made by Hilo business men Mr. Dickenson has come to see for himself and report either for or against an inter-island cable. Mr. Dickenson is accompanied by E. S. Boyd and Mr. Perkins. At the hotel yesterday morning Mr. Perkins met and discussed the situation with a number of Hilo business men. He went to Puna by the 11 o'clock train and will visit all portions of the island, sounding the opinion of the business public on the cable question. Mr. Perkins will return to Honolulu by the next Kinau.—Hilo Tribune.

K. Aki	50
K. Dehara	50
Y. Harada	50
S. Toyoda	50
J. Sato	50
K. Uchiyama	50
S. Harada	50
M. Fujikawa	50
M. Nagao	50
J. Hirumaki	50
J. Kimura	50
K. Sasa	50
I. Okami	25
Osaka Helamatyng	\$ 0.65
Jno. Andrews	50
Rex Shoemaker	50
Rex Shoemaker	50
Irina Shoemaker	50
Elsa Kaleialoha	50
George Green	50
Raymond Lucas	50
Fred Fuhr	50
Jno. Wise	50
Gertrude Wilfong	50
Wm. Hattie	50
Julia Hattie	50
Wm. Borden	50
Elvira Hapai	50
Thornton Lyman	50
Kinichi Kagatane	50
Miss Ocan	50
Miss Deyo	50
KAUAI.	
St. Raphael School (Catholic).	
Kolola	\$ 2.50
Eugene Tiffney, Elele	1.00
S. W. Waggoner, Elele	2.00
D. Rider, Elele	1.00
A. Gunderson, Elele	1.00
Milkmaids, School Children.	1.00

SPONGES OF HAWAII HAVE UNKNOWN COMMERCIAL VALUE

Professor Gilbert of Stanford Believes That Experiments Here Might Be Successful.

I KNOW of no reason why sponges of commercial value could not be successfully grown in Hawaiian waters, but I would not like to make the assertion positively and expect some one to attempt the experiment on my say-so," said Professor Gilbert of the Albatross just prior to the departure of that vessel for a new fishing expedition to Kaula Saturday. "We have found a large variety of sponges in our explorations so far, but none that I consider of value commercially. We have been told that sponges which are of value have been picked up from time to time on the eastern coast of Hawaii, but have not investigated this matter for ourselves as yet. I would not be surprised if the report were true, and we will probably visit that coast before our expedition here is closed.

"The sponges we have found so far were of no use commercially because of the silica they contain. One glass sponge was discovered and every variety we brought up in our nets contained more or less glass particles. Some of the sponges appeared to be all right as far as size and texture were concerned, but were full of needles, which would hardly have made them

desirable to use for bathing purposes. "A sponge is of commercial value only if it is of uniform texture, soft and pliable. None of the sponges found here appear to fill the bill.

"One sponge was found by our party which was of commercial value, but we do not know whether it grew in these waters or was shipped here. That was on the very top of Necker's Island, where we picked up a very small sponge of fine texture. If we could have found the place where it was grown, then perhaps we might have discovered the only water in these parts where sponges of commercial value could be profitably cultivated. It is probable, however, that this sponge was carried on Necker's Island by natives or sailors, as no distinguishing marks were found upon it to indicate that it had been grown near there.

"Whether sponges can be grown here which would have commercial value cannot be answered offhand, or at all, until experiments are made to prove the matter either one way or the other. The climatic conditions are similar in Hawaii to those of sponge-producing waters, but it is entirely a matter of conjecture as to whether sponges of commercial value could be grown here. The experiment probably would be worth attempting, but I would not care to express an opinion upon which someone else should invest a large amount of money."

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL AT LAHAINA

The entertainment given by the pupils of the Catholic school at Lahaina on Thursday evening was a brilliant success.

The doors opened at 6:30 p. m. and when the curtain rose at 7 o'clock the song, "Welcome, Kind Friends," was greeted by the applause of a full house. By the time the second song, "Malanai-ann," was over, standing room was at a premium, and many listened to the sweet melody without being able to get a glimpse of the singers.

"The Troubles of the Little Folks," a dialogue in which nine characters were introduced, created considerable amusement among the elder portion of the audience by the comic interpretations the little ones gave to every-day maxims.

"The Golden Shore," a duet, was touchingly rendered by Miss M. Paona and Miss A. Lumsden. "Moonbeams Streaming," a chorus, was next on the program, and received well merited applause.

Then came the "Grand Baby Show," in which the junior misses displayed their children (dolls) and caused considerable amusement, each setting forth the particular beauties of her little darling, each one claiming the prize, and the indignation of the little mothers when they did not get it.

"Eilele," a Hawaiian song, was well rendered and caused considerable hand clapping. "The Frog Song" of the primary class contained a lot of croaking and produced a good deal of mirth amongst the youngsters.

The action song, entitled "The Ten Chinamen," was one of the features of the evening and the dusky little lads, with their broken dialect, seemed for all the world like so many heathen upstarts.

"Sweet Birdie," a soft little carol, was well fitted to the young and melodious voices of the primary.

"The Enchanted Apple," an operetta in three acts, was the last, but by no means the least of the program; in fact it was the feature of the evening and called for a good deal of real acting talent. Miss Martha Moses as Judith, Miss Mary Kaubane as Mother and Fairy, and Miss Mary Kaubani as Nurse, and Miss Carrie Freitas as Betty, deserve special mention for their splendid acting and perfect articulation.

Gold medals were awarded to Miss Mary Kaubani and Master John Vierer for general good conduct during the year.

Before closing the entertainment Rev. Father Julian made a complimentary speech to the pupils, and to their teachers, Miss Helen and Miss Lucy Moses, for their hard efforts during the year; he also thanked the parents and friends for their kind attendance and hearty appreciation.

The stage has been refitted and new scenes painted, and Mr. William Kaee, the artist, deserves special mention for his painting of Diamond Head on the drop curtain. Following is the program:

HOPE OF HILO.

Expects to Resume Wireless Connection With Territorial Capital.

Hilo is or will be in a day or two again in communication with Honolulu by wireless telegraphy. By the last Kinau an operator came to Mahukona and yesterday he telephoned that he would have the station in readiness for transmittal of messages today.

E. E. Richards, manager of the local telephone company, is in receipt of a communication from C. J. Hutchins, of the Wireless Telegraph Company, which states that the old difficulty, which was in the coherers, has been obviated. A new coherer has been devised and will be manufactured at Honolulu.

The merchants of Honolulu have put up a guarantee to the wireless company of \$1000 per month, which is assurance of the stability of the company's renewal of operations. Arrangements will probably be made by which all messages from this island shall pass through the Hilo central telephone office.—Hilo Tribune.

ARRESTED ON SERIOUS CHARGE

(From Monday's daily.)

The police last night placed under arrest one J. Edward Langren, on the charge of assaulting a native girl about 11 years old at the Relief Camp on Vineyard street. The girl was removed to the Queen's hospital and Langren is meanwhile held at the station for investigation. At the station a "License to Marry" blank, such as is used by agents for granting marriage licenses in the Hawaiian Islands, was found in one of his pockets. Some of the blank spaces in the license were regularly filled out with queer fancies as to names. This bogus license Langren is said to have used for certain purposes. The license as filled out in ink reads:

LICENSE TO MARRY.
Liberty is granted to J. Edward Langren, residing at Honolulu, in the island of Oahu, to marry Hannah Smith, residing at Honolulu, in the island of Oahu, there appearing no legal impediment to the said marriage.
Given under my hand, at Honolulu, island of Kona, this 27 day of June, A. D. 1908.

(Signed) **COUNT BLANK,**
Agent for Granting Licenses.
In the District of Oahu, Island of Kona.

At one side, printed with a rubber stamp: "Remains to be enclosed in a sealed metallic case or coffin."
On the back is a gold seal.

THE RACES AT KAHULUI

The Maui News says:

It may now be stated with certainty that a successful day's racing will be held at Kahului on July 4. A large number of horses are in training, quite a number of which are already installed at the track. Many others are brought down to the track and exercised every afternoon and there is no doubt but that all the races will be filled.

One of the most interesting races on the Fourth will be the Corinthian cup race, ridden by the members of the association on their own mounts. Attorney Coke and W. H. Cornwell, Jr., on their respective bucephalli, are the favorites in this race, but a dark horse and rider are hinted at, which may change the complexion of the race.

Indications point to the fact that the races on August 12 will be worthy of Maui in her palmiest days, when even royalty condescended to patronize the turf on Maui. The size of the purses offered is a sufficient guarantee that the best racing blood on the Islands will be represented, and that of itself will insure a large attendance and a successful meeting.

Arrangements will be made if possible to have the Claudine extend her run to Hilo after the races there and land the Hilo and Honolulu horses at Kahului, where they will be housed and exercised preparatory to the great races of August 12.

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WHAT THIS MAN SAYS

Only Reechoo—the Sentiment of Thousands in Our Republic.

The Honolulu reader is asked to thoroughly investigate the following: This can readily be done as the gentleman whose statement is published below will be only too pleased to give minute particulars to anyone enquiring not out of idle curiosity but if the enquirer really suffers from any of the consequences which always attend weakened or inactive kidneys. Read carefully what this gentleman has to say:

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago, I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing."

Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, Ltd.

The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark Foohing Suey

SAILING FROM

NEW YORK TO HONOLULU

July 1, 1902.

For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kibby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.
Honolulu

To Protect Germans.

BERLIN, June 11.—The German cruisers Gazelle and Falke have been sent to La Guayra, Venezuela, at the special request of the German Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, in consequence of a revolution having broken out in the suburbs of La Guayra, leading to the bombardment of the town by the forts and Venezuelan warships.

Pure Cane Sugar Only!

NO SWEETENING SUBSTITUTES

Used in the manufacture of the high grade and popular products of the old reliable :

CONSOLIDATED Soda Water Works,

COMPANY, LTD.

Works—601 Fort St. Telephone Main 71.

Prompt delivery anywhere in the city and Waikiki

IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE

there is constant need of a beverage that is also a tonic—that refreshes and vitalizes young and old. Just such a drink is

Primo Lager

It is peculiarly rich in that pure hop flavor that makes it the most delightful and healthful of all beverages. Order from Brewery.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE

Telephone Main 341.

FATHER DAMIEN

Poet Stoddard on the Martyr's Life.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Charles Warren Stoddard has written for a Catholic society here a pamphlet entitled, "Father Damien, the Martyr of Molokai." It is illustrated with a portrait of Damien as a youth, and has been widely circulated through the efforts of Rev. Philip O'Hanley of San Francisco, who is a close friend of Stoddard. The latter is now living in Washington, in his famous house called "The Bungalow," and is doing desultory literary work. Stoddard has an intense affection for Hawaii, and never tires talking of his happy days there.

The first sixteen pages of the pamphlet I refer to are devoted to Damien's life before he went to Honolulu. Stoddard explains how Damien came to go to Hawaii as follows:

FREDERICK O'BRIEN. In 1863, while Father Damien was still in minor orders, his brother Pamphile, already a priest awaiting his appointment upon the mission, was directed by his superiors to prepare himself for the voyage to Hawaii, then known as the Sandwich Islands. These beautiful Pacific islands had been placed by Pope Leo XIII in the special care of the Fathers of the "Pious" Congregation, their chief duty being the preaching of the Gospel to the heathen.

Father Pamphile received his commission with enthusiasm; but no sooner had he received it than he was prostrated by an attack of typhus fever. His passage in an outward bound vessel had been engaged, his preparations for departure completed, but for some months he could not enter upon so arduous a duty as had been allotted to him. What was to be done? An inspiration seized Father Damien. He hastened to his brother's bedside and asked if it would be a consolation to the fever-stricken patient if he were to offer himself as a substitute. Young Damien wrote at once to the Superior General in Paris, begging leave to take his brother's place on the mission to Hawaii and imploring the Superior General "not to throw away the passage-money." His prayer was granted. The Superior in his own house had but one word to offer: "It is rather silly of you to go before you are a priest!"

Dinner was hardly finished that day before he had flown to the bosom of his family to say farewell, for the utmost haste was necessary to catch the packet at Papeete, already upon the point of sailing.

On the feast of his patron, St. Joseph, March 19th, 1864, Father Damien reached Honolulu, the chief port of the Hawaiian Islands. For more than five months he had been tossed upon the sea in a sailing vessel whose name he does not mention. He was, however, a young man, full of life and vigor, and he had counted on Cape Horn and for many days the ship was beaten about among waves strewn with the wreckage of ill-fated barks, itself in danger of foundering with all on board. There were ten Sisters, besides Father Damien and his companion, from the devoted company that voyaged together.

For eight-and-thirty years the "Pious" Fathers had been established in the Hawaiian Islands when this, the youngest member of the Congregation, arrived. He was four-and-twenty years of age, full of life and vigor, and he had counted on Cape Horn and for many days the ship was beaten about among waves strewn with the wreckage of ill-fated barks, itself in danger of foundering with all on board. There were ten Sisters, besides Father Damien and his companion, from the devoted company that voyaged together.

All early travelers in the Hawaiian Islands—until recently travelers have persisted in calling this interesting archipelago the Sandwich Islands—all tourists have united in celebrating the charm of the Hawaiians as a race. From the day of the first settlement of the whites in Hawaii these "savages" could have taught them by precept and example etiquette and social ceremony that would have graced the salons of Europe; all nature to the land, natural to the people, shelter from them; even obstinate heretics will treat a priest well if he comes to their house, but they have only done this since their prejudices against our religion have been removed. They never said anything unpleasant to me. When one speaks to them of religion they readily admit that we are right, and they are in error, but it is the fear of their min-

istry which holds them back from the church.

That the young priest had entered upon his mission work with heart and soul cannot be doubted from the following passage, a portion of the letter above quoted:

"I am writing you this letter from a place where I have come to speak to me. They, in their turn, wish to express to you in their own tongue their love for the Catholic church, their love for priests, even for those who live in the most remote places from them. Do not let a dead end, then, to their enthusiasm, but let it be a starting point for their devotion. They ask for priests—men who have the vocation to be a missionary, do you ask and you shall receive—these others to come and join us and train themselves for the work."

"Well, I certainly love my savages, who will soon be more civilized than Europeans. They all here know how to read and write, and are quite well-dressed on Sundays."

The end was not yet. The aspirations of that dauntless soul could not permit its possessor to remain contented with the round of parish work in Kohala, Hawaii. His hour approached. Being present, as a guest, at the dedication of a chapel at Wailuku, on the island of Maui, Bishop Mailegret expressed his sorrow that he had not missionaries enough so that he might spare one for the care of the suffering lepers of Molokai. Almost in the same breath Father Damien appealed to the bishop, reminding him that recent arrivals from Belgium had made the case clear enough. It was providential! It was a voice from Heaven that called him! "Monseigneur," said he, "there are your new missionaries; one of them can take my district, and if you will be kind enough to allow it, I will go to Molokai and labor for the poor lepers whose wretched state of bodily and spiritual misfortune has often made my heart bleed within me."

No sooner said than done. That very day, without one word of farewell, Father Damien embarked with the bishop on a small vessel that had touched at the island of Maui with a consignment of fifty lepers bound for the settlement of Molokai. Upon their arrival at the settlement the bishop called all the people together and addressed them in a voice quivering with emotion: "So far, my children, I have been happy to leave alone and uncared for. But you shall be no longer. Behold, I have brought you one who will be a father to you, and who loves you so much that for your welfare and for the sake of your immortal souls, he does not hesitate to become one of you, to live and die with you!"

Thus, in his thirty-third year, did Father Damien voluntarily enter upon his mission among the lepers, a mission that was at last crowned with glorious martyrdom.

The island of Molokai, one of the dozen that form the Hawaiian Archipelago, is 40 miles in length and but seven miles wide in the widest part. From the superb cliffs that line its northern shore it tapers to a narrow desert in the south. One may pass in a few hours' ride from Gardens of Eden walled in by fern-clad palisades and fed by slender waterfalls that seem to leap from the very clouds and are trebled in volume after every shower, to a land that has never drunk a drop of rain—for the trade-wind clouds are wrung dry before they cast their shadow on it, and from shore to shore it is the abomination of desolation.

Under those rain-fed windward cliffs lies a plateau, about 6000 acres in extent, washed on three sides by the tumultuous sea, while the fourth side is guarded by a precipitous mountain wall 2000 feet in height. The land there is grassy, undulating, scantily supplied with trees as one approaches the cliff. The rocky shore affords no landing, save in fair weather. Nature seems to have set this almost inaccessible tongue of land—it was once hot lava that flowed into the sea that cooled it and claimed it for its own—nature seems to have set it aside for a particular purpose, a grievous one it is, for this is the site of the leper settlements on Molokai. Nothing can be more formidable than the walls of adamant that shut it out from heights and depths of surpassing beauty. The very walls themselves are decked with hanging gardens of flowers and ferns, and festooned with pendulous vines that are but a foretaste of the perennial loveliness of the verdant vales beyond them.

I do not believe that Father Damien ever paused to contemplate the natural beauty of his environment, the sumptuous adornments of perpetual summer, the splendor of the sea. He had no time for the delights of the eye; his five senses went hungry or were revolted so long as he survived his painful exile.

Note these extracts from Father Damien's official report to the Hawaiian Board of Health. The reader can see that his whole heart was in his work, that he had eyes and ears for nothing, else save the spiritual and temporal welfare of his afflicted people:

"By special providence of our Divine Lord, who during His public life showed a particular sympathy for lepers, my way was traced toward Kalawao in May 1873. I was then 33 years of age, enjoying a robust good health. "About 80 of the lepers were in the hospital; the others with a very few kokuas—helpers—had taken their abode further up toward the valley. They had cut down the old pandanus, or puhala groves to build their houses, though a great many had nothing but branches of castor-oil trees with which to construct their small shelters. These frail frames were covered with ki leaves, or with sugar-cane leaves; the best ones with pill grass.

"I myself was sheltered during several weeks under the single pandanus tree which is preserved up to the present in the churchyard. Under such primitive roofs were living pell-mell, without distinction of age or sex, old or new cases, all more or less strangers to one another. These unfortunate outcasts of society. They passed their time with cards, the hula—a native dance—drinking fermented ki-root beer, home-made alcohol, and with the sequels of these. Their clothes were far from being clean and decent, on account of the scarcity of fresh water, which had to be brought at that time from a great distance. The state of the sufferers was almost unbearable to a newcomer. Many a time in fulfilling

my priestly duty at their dwellings I have been compelled to run outside to breathe fresh air. To counteract the bad smell, I made myself accustomed to the use of tobacco, whereupon the smell of the pipe procured me some-what from carrying in my clothes the noxious odors of the lepers. At this time the progress of the disease was fearful, and the rate of mortality very high. The miserable condition of the settlement gave it the name of a living graveyard, which name I am happy to state, is no longer applicable to our place.

"As there were so many dying, my priestly duty toward them often gave me the opportunity to visit them in their dwellings, and though my exhortations were especially addressed to the prostrated, often they would fall upon the ears of public sinners, who, little by little, became conscious of the consequences of their wicked lives, and began to reform, and thus, with the hope in a merciful Savior, gave up their bad habits.

"Kindness to all, charity to the needy, a sympathizing hand to the sufferers and the dying, in conjunction with a solid religious instruction to my listeners—these have been my constant means of introducing moral habits among the lepers. I am happy to say that, assisted by the local administration, my labors here, which seemed to be almost in vain at the beginning, have, thanks to a kind Providence, been greatly crowned with success."

The Hawaiian Board of Health, composed of Protestants and unbelievers, being in complete ignorance of Catholic usages, attempted to compel Father Damien to leave the leper settlement for good, or remain there forever. He had asked leave to visit his bishop at suitable intervals so that he might make his confession. There was at that time no priest nearer to him to whom he could apply. He, therefore, went to Honolulu, as he was in duty bound, and in doing this he merely followed the example of the government physician who visited the settlement at stated intervals. Upon his return to the leper settlement he was officially notified that if he were to leave the settlement again, or even to visit any other portion of Molokai, he would be put under immediate arrest. To this piece of official insolence Father Damien replied, addressing the authorities in Honolulu: "I shall come. You must not prevent me from visiting my bishop. He is the father of all of us, and he has the right to visit his bishop until he was joined at the settlement by a priest who could shrive him, and then he went no more. During all this time and for some years later Father Damien showed no signs of leprosy.

Father Damien wrote, when he could find the time, to the various members of his family, but these letters were few and for the most part brief. Here are brief extracts from them: "Every one, with the exception of a few bigoted heretics, look upon me as Father. As for me, I make myself a leper with the lepers, to gain all to Jesus Christ. It is why I have been here, and I have been here for a long time. I have not a penny of income, yet nihil mihi deeret, I want for nothing. I have even alms to give away. How is this to be explained? That is His secret. Who promised to give a hundredfold to those who give up all for Him. . . . These ten years have been on the mission, I have built a church and chapel every year—I am not ashamed to act as carpenter or mason when it is for the glory of God. . . . A few words about my way of living. I live all alone in a little hut; lepers never enter it. 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A. W. FEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1909.

FREEFOM FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

So far as the Philippines are concerned we are getting out of the woods. In his Memorial address at Arlington the President, for the first time, spoke of Philippine independence as the ultimate goal of our efforts in the East Indies. Independence is a word which has been studiously avoided in the past both by Roosevelt and McKinley. There have been mild substitutes for it but nothing that indicated a purpose or even a willingness on the part of the Government to let the Philippines go. Now, however, the President speaks of the American design as being "the slow introduction of the orderly principles of the law-abiding freedom of the individual which is the only sure foundation upon which NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE CAN BE BUILT."

We are, therefore, building a foundation upon which the Philippines, when they are able, will be permitted to erect their own edifice of self-government. It is a project which ought to add zest to our Fourth of July celebration. To hold the Philippines as a conquered province and make their people subjects of the United States, would be to sharply dissent from the principles out of which the Fourth of July derives its meaning. Moreover, to stay there in any case would be to pile up military and naval expenses, threaten the Monroe doctrine, weaken our line of national defense and invest us with dangerous local problems due to possible changes in the tariff. From every point of view we are better out of the Philippines than in them.

Assuming that independence is not a tentative decision it should be the duty of Congress to follow up the idea with a joint resolution such as was passed for the benefit of Cuba proclaiming the purpose of the United States to ultimately leave the Philippines a republican form of government. If that were done fighting would cease and two-thirds of the army might be called home at once.

Pragmatist Sullivan, U. S. N., who has been declared by an examining board "mentally, morally and physically unfit for promotion" is not unknown in Honolulu. He was here with the naval forces in 1898 and was noted for his bitter denunciation of the annexation policy of Harrison. Shortly before that time he had been court-martialed for taking publicly, in interviews at Vancouver, the British side of the Behring Sea quarrel with the United States. Escaping a dishonorable discharge he came here. Later his accounts got muddled and he was cashiered, only to return again to the Navy by grace of a Congressional resolution procured by influential friends of his wife's family. At length he appears to be on the verge of losing his billet for good. Sullivan was last here on the Wisconsin.

There is no likelihood that Martiniere will be abandoned. Even if the inhabitants who survived the eruptions go, others will come to take their place. Where Vesuvius buried cities the ruins and that region is now covered with villages and farms. Littleton was not abandoned when 60,000 people were swept into eternity by a volcanic wave. In the broken country where bandits had been and came down again the Japanese husbandman has built his thatched house and planted his trees. Central America has been repeatedly crushed and risen by earthquakes but the human tribe hangs on. It will be the same way at Martiniere and St. Vincent when the fires die down and the country smiles again.

The volcano is well worth visiting. It is giving just enough of a show to please everybody without causing alarm; and it is not likely to do worse. One difference between Mt. Pelee and Kilauea is that the latter has two chimneys, its own and the crater of Mauna Loa, which can take care of "surplus" gases. There are, besides, numerous vents large enough to let out jets of steam. Mt. Pelee was closed up and had a lake in its crater, the dropping of which through an earthquake rift may have started the trouble by an explosion of steam. When a volcano, known to be dormant, is extinct, becomes clogged up, one may look for trouble. But the Hawaiian outlets appear to be as clear as a new chimney.

The locusts are busy all over the world. In Europe and the Eastern part of the United States the variety which appears every seventeen years is ravaging crops and in Southern California locusts of this or some other kind are doing similar damage. The late Oriental files report that in Kwangsi, China and further North, locusts have destroyed all the crops of rice and wheat and reduced the population to famine.

The Hongkong Daily Press complains that even the paper on which the Government Gazette—Hongkong's official organ—is printed comes from America. The Chinese door being open the Yankee is managing to toss quite a few things in.

The Boers now realize their good sense, if they didn't before, in leaving their cities and their mines intact. There is something to live in and to work at now, of which the Boers command their share.

As for appropriations for Hawaii, Wilcox and Cayless had no time to bother with them. Their labors were wanted for ditch jobs and Tramway bills.

Mr. Chamberlain is collecting the back dues of popularity which he couldn't get during the first year or so of the Boer war.

Gen. Miles' boom for the Democratic Presidential nomination hasn't been promoted yet above the rank of private.

VOLCANES OF AMERICA.

Professor Daniel C. Russell in his book on the "Volcanoes of America" says that they form a part of a great system of volcanic vents which may be said to surround the Pacific Ocean. This system of vents extends along the west border of North America, from the coast of Alaska to the Gulf of Mexico. It is a part of the great volcanic system which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of California, and from the Gulf of California to the Gulf of Mexico.

The volcanic belt, however, in the northern part of Mexico and the United States, but is interrupted by active craters. Again contrasting and approaching close to the ocean shore, and in several instances marked by island volcanoes, the volcanic belt follows the coast of British Columbia and Alaska, and extends westward throughout the length of the Aleutian Islands. Still active craters in Alaska show the positions of earth fractures, which unite the volcanic belt of the New World with the still more energetic volcanoes of Kamchatka, Korea, Japan, Formosa, the Philippine Islands, New Guinea, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, and New Zealand.

Interesting in connection with the Martiniere disaster and the statements of eminent scientists, and particularly geologists, says the New York Times is the fact that they ascribe the growth of the American continent to a series of volcanic eruptions in the original archaic nucleus, and the sea, which occupied what is now the Mississippi valley and the northward extension of the same interior basin on the Pacific regions. They think they see the growth of another continent in the West Indies through the recent volcanic action there.

Recent as have been the eruptions of the United States, would be to sharply dissent from the principles out of which the Fourth of July derives its meaning. Moreover, to stay there in any case would be to pile up military and naval expenses, threaten the Monroe doctrine, weaken our line of national defense and invest us with dangerous local problems due to possible changes in the tariff. From every point of view we are better out of the Philippines than in them.

Assuming that independence is not a tentative decision it should be the duty of Congress to follow up the idea with a joint resolution such as was passed for the benefit of Cuba proclaiming the purpose of the United States to ultimately leave the Philippines a republican form of government. If that were done fighting would cease and two-thirds of the army might be called home at once.

Pragmatist Sullivan, U. S. N., who has been declared by an examining board "mentally, morally and physically unfit for promotion" is not unknown in Honolulu. He was here with the naval forces in 1898 and was noted for his bitter denunciation of the annexation policy of Harrison. Shortly before that time he had been court-martialed for taking publicly, in interviews at Vancouver, the British side of the Behring Sea quarrel with the United States. Escaping a dishonorable discharge he came here. Later his accounts got muddled and he was cashiered, only to return again to the Navy by grace of a Congressional resolution procured by influential friends of his wife's family. At length he appears to be on the verge of losing his billet for good. Sullivan was last here on the Wisconsin.

There is no likelihood that Martiniere will be abandoned. Even if the inhabitants who survived the eruptions go, others will come to take their place. Where Vesuvius buried cities the ruins and that region is now covered with villages and farms. Littleton was not abandoned when 60,000 people were swept into eternity by a volcanic wave. In the broken country where bandits had been and came down again the Japanese husbandman has built his thatched house and planted his trees. Central America has been repeatedly crushed and risen by earthquakes but the human tribe hangs on. It will be the same way at Martiniere and St. Vincent when the fires die down and the country smiles again.

The volcano is well worth visiting. It is giving just enough of a show to please everybody without causing alarm; and it is not likely to do worse. One difference between Mt. Pelee and Kilauea is that the latter has two chimneys, its own and the crater of Mauna Loa, which can take care of "surplus" gases. There are, besides, numerous vents large enough to let out jets of steam. Mt. Pelee was closed up and had a lake in its crater, the dropping of which through an earthquake rift may have started the trouble by an explosion of steam. When a volcano, known to be dormant, is extinct, becomes clogged up, one may look for trouble. But the Hawaiian outlets appear to be as clear as a new chimney.

The locusts are busy all over the world. In Europe and the Eastern part of the United States the variety which appears every seventeen years is ravaging crops and in Southern California locusts of this or some other kind are doing similar damage. The late Oriental files report that in Kwangsi, China and further North, locusts have destroyed all the crops of rice and wheat and reduced the population to famine.

The Hongkong Daily Press complains that even the paper on which the Government Gazette—Hongkong's official organ—is printed comes from America. The Chinese door being open the Yankee is managing to toss quite a few things in.

The Boers now realize their good sense, if they didn't before, in leaving their cities and their mines intact. There is something to live in and to work at now, of which the Boers command their share.

As for appropriations for Hawaii, Wilcox and Cayless had no time to bother with them. Their labors were wanted for ditch jobs and Tramway bills.

Mr. Chamberlain is collecting the back dues of popularity which he couldn't get during the first year or so of the Boer war.

Gen. Miles' boom for the Democratic Presidential nomination hasn't been promoted yet above the rank of private.

LOCAL BRUITY.

It is reported that Father Woodhouse has returned his resignation to the board of health.

Frank H. Vile, late in the employ of the Union Pacific Company and one of the directors, will leave in Argentina. Mrs. E. A. Vile and Mr. Alfred A. Vile, who were in the employ of the Union Pacific Company, are also leaving. They are going to Argentina.

The character of the farm population in New England and the Middle States is slowly but surely changing. Although land is as cheap in rural New York as it is in Iowa, young American farmers are quick to leave the East with its proximity to great markets and cities in the West. This leaves the Eastern openings to immigrants, who are quick to seize them. In many northern townships Irish owners have practically supplanted Yankees, the latter having struck out for the West. French Canadians, Swedes and Germans are also taking up many of the old homesteads.

Hereafter saloon licenses will not be granted by the Executive Council until the Anti-Saloon League and other parties interested have a chance to scan them. In other words there will be no underground railroad. The public, which is getting sensitive on the beer saloon question, will welcome this move as one made in its own interest.

King Edward is an elderly man who must begin to expect the life that flesh is heir to. He cannot eat a daily banana, ride out in the rain, entertain visiting princes and carry his share of the worries of an empire, without feeling his years. It will be remarkable if he gets through the coronation week without needing a doctor.

Mr. Cayless' statement, printed in a Washington paper, that Hawaii is in peril of volcanoes, is quite excusable. Mr. Cayless has got so used to talking that the islands will be destroyed by Gov. Dole and the missionaries, that even their most innocent phenomena excite his nerves.

The friends of good government are always glad to welcome visiting Congressmen, either as individuals or as commissions. If a committee visits us to look into the crown lands it will see enough else to turn its members into useful allies of Hawaii.

There was prophecy in Yardley's cartoon which showed Tramways Pain pushing a Chinaman on the track in the face of an advancing trolley car.

Fast Railroad Service.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The new special train over the Pennsylvania road that is to make the trip from Chicago to Jersey City in twenty hours, arrived at the latter place at 8:25 o'clock this morning, three minutes ahead of schedule time.

The New York Central's first twenty-hour train from Chicago arrived at the Grand Central station at 9:26 a. m. today, four minutes ahead of time. The train averaged forty-nine miles an hour for the entire trip of 940 miles. The running of these two twenty-hour trains by the Pennsylvania and New York Central inaugurates the fastest regular service ever attempted between Chicago and New York.

CHICAGO, June 16.—New York to Chicago in nineteen hours and fifty-seven minutes—that is the record time made by the new fast trains put into service by the Pennsylvania and Lake Shore railroads yesterday. The twenty-hour schedule, which was more than equalled, the train of the former road that left New York yesterday at 10:55 p. m. arrived here three minutes ahead of time at 8:52 this morning. The Lake Shore train made exactly the same time, arriving three minutes ahead of the schedule at 9:54 a. m.

Prince for God-Father.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Prince Henry of Prussia has made glad the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Blume of Newark by consenting to act as godfather by proxy of their twins, who were born the day Emperor William's yacht was launched. Mrs. Blume wrote to the Prince, saying that she would like to name the boy twins, William and Henry, and asking if he would stand as sponsor. She has just heard from the German consul at this city that Prince Henry has consented and expressed the hope that the twins may some day do honor to their names. The Prince also sent a check for a good sum for each boy.

Austrian Steamer Ashore.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., June 14.—The steamer Frederica, from Palermo, bound for New York and Philadelphia with a cargo of lemons and nuts, ran ashore on the southeast part of the island today in a dense fog. She lies in a bad position on the rocks. The Frederica is an Austrian steamer engaged in the Mediterranean freight-carrying trade. She sailed from Trieste on May 16th for Palermo, Sicily, and left the latter port for New York and Philadelphia on June 6.

Against Sugar Rebate.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—President Palma of Cuba has indicated to President Roosevelt his conviction that the rebate proposition relative to Cuban sugar would be not only very objectionable in itself, but would be extensively expensive and almost impossible to carry out in the distribution.

Killed Her Children.

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Ringing Noises

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction. They are signs of catarrh; other signs are droppings in the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, smell and hearing.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, originating in impure blood, and requires a constitutional remedy.

"I suffered from catarrh in the head and loss of appetite and sleep. My blood was thin and I felt all over most of the time. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have no symptoms of catarrh. I have a good appetite, and sleep well. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends." R. L. Lora, California Junction, Iowa.

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Cures catarrh of the nose, throat, bowels, etc., removes all its effects, and builds up the whole system.

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Total reinsurance companies, 107,650,000

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OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies, 8,324,000

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

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Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

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Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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Wilhelms of Madgeburg General Insurance Company

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Honolulu-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned, having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure fire risks against fire on stone and brick buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport.

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received.

It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same may be had in a few days from the

Hollister Drug Company

Honolulu, Hawaii.

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Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes of 6, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

SOCIETY.



SOOCIETY has practically turned its back upon receptions, teas, card parties and dancing for the summer and is now individually and collectively finding the cool places in the mountains, delightful resting places on the other islands, and each steamer for the Coast carries away many of the society folk who go to enjoy the resorts in the California mountains. A large number of ladies have discontinued their days at home for the summer and everything at best during the remainder of the month of June and in July and August will be of an informal nature.

A moonlight riding party was given on Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elston. The rendezvous was at Emma Square, once a famous gathering place for such affairs. The party was composed of about forty-five young ladies and gentlemen, and was known as an "unmarried folks ride," the only married couple present being the host and hostess. The ride was taken from the square to the summit of Punch-bowl from the Pauoa side, the descent being made on the Makiki side, thence out the Moiliili road and through the park to the residence of Judge Hart, where a generous spread awaited the hungry troop. After regaling themselves the guests danced upon the lawn and before midnight came to town by broad moonlight. Among those present were the Misses Juliet King, Ward (three), Lucy Roth, Ella Lewis, Schmidt, Cunha, Marion Scott, Phillips, Pauline Neumann, Rowena Elliott, Hutchins, Stella Love, Alice Wood, the Messrs. W. F. Dillingham, Isaac Dillingham, Will Roth, Clifford Kimball, John Soper, Frank Armstrong, Ernest Ross, George Fuller, Maddux, Fred Berger, Sidney Elston, Will Walker, Fred Damon, Fred Angus, Cushman Carter, George Rodiek, Arthur Mackintosh, John Merton, Nelson Lansing.

Princess Kawanakoa and Mrs. Samuel Parker have discontinued their days at home for the summer until further notice.

A complimentary dinner was given last Saturday evening for A. A. Young at "Halekupu," Makiki street. The guests present were: C. von Hamn, Dr. Anderson, Edward Damon, Dr. C. Cooper, J. Tarn McGrew, R. E. Wright, A. N. Campbell, W. H. Babblitt, R. W. Shingle, William Williamson, A. Lewis, Jr., and B. Griggs Holt.

On Monday evening the Order of Billy Goats entertained at dinner at the Moana Hotel, in honor of George Angus, whose marriage to Miss Grace followed the next evening. The personnel of the Billy Goats includes Richard Ivers, George Angus, Fred Smith, R. W. Shingle, W. F. Dillingham, Isaac Dillingham, George Dillingham, George Baker, George Potter, Clifford Kimball, R. W. Atkinson. The other member is Newton Prouty, who now resides in Hilo.

Miss Lily Spreckels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Spreckels, arrived in the Sierra for a visit in Honolulu, and is at the Moana Hotel.

Mrs. J. B. Castle will not receive at home again before October.

One of the pleasant events of the week was the informal reception given on Monday evening by Mrs. Frank Jordan for her sister, Miss Ashberry.

The event of next week, which will be one of the leading social functions of the season, is the ball to come off in honor of the coronation of King Edward. The British residents of Honolulu are giving the affair at the Moana Hotel, and it promises to be an occasion which will do honor to His Majesty. The grand

March will not take place until 8 o'clock, and the affair will last until some time in the next morning. The large, airy dining room will be thrown open for the dancers. Prior to the commencement of the dancing there will be an informal reception, Consul and Miss Hoare and Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swamy receiving. The tickets are \$2 each, and as the proceeds are to go to the Hospital for incurables there has been a large sale. B. W. Anderson is chairman of the committee which is arranging for the ball.

Professor V. L. Kellogg and Professor R. E. Allardice entertained at dinner Monday evening at the Hawaiian Hotel for Miss Grace Bernheisel, Miss Maryline Barnard, Miss Caroline Plumb and Mr. Prescott Plumb.

Miss Hoare, daughter of the English Consul, has invitations out for a garden party to be given on June 28 from 3:30 to 6 p. m.

Mrs. H. M. von Holt entertained at luncheon on Friday.

Mrs. M. M. Scott gave a luncheon on Thursday last in honor of Mrs. W. G. Irwin and Mrs. Ivers.

Moonlight riding parties have been the rage during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hawes, Jr., gave a jolly moonlight bathing party last Tuesday evening at Waikiki, in honor of Miss Freda White. The evening was a perfect one and the swimmers turned out in great numbers. Refreshments were served informally and the chafing dish was presided over by Dr. McAdory, U. S. A. Dancing and ping-pong made the evening pass quickly, and the scarf dance given by Mrs. May Mott-Smith Bird delighted everybody. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Porter Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Lufkin, Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Parady, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Aho, Mr. and Mrs. Benson, Mrs. May Mott-Smith Bird, Miss Nellie White, Miss Freda White, Miss Scott, Miss Stokes, Miss Susie Davis, Miss Widdifield, Miss Lillian Bacon, Dr. McAdory, A. L. C. Atkinson, J. Tarn McGrew, R. E. Wright, Mr. Stokes, W. F. Dillingham, Gerrit Wilder and Harold Castle.

A. A. Young and bride go away in the China today to spend their honeymoon in the States. They will be absent for about two months. They will visit Mrs. Young's mother in Detroit before returning to Honolulu.

The following ladies comprise the list of patronesses for the Kilauea Art League living pictures, for which active preparations are being made for the night of the 30th of June: Mesdames S. B. Dole, W. F. Allen, Faxon Bishop, J. R. Castle, S. M. Damon, F. M. Hatch, Annis Montague Turner, E. A. Schaefer, J. G. Spencer, F. M. Swamy and M. Widdifield.

Mrs. Richard Ivers gave a dinner party on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin entertained at a small dinner party on Monday, their guests being Miss Scott, Major Potter, Mr. Lansdale and Mr. R. W. Spaulding.

Chinaman Drowned.

On Tuesday evening the body of an unknown Chinaman was washed up on the beach near McGregor's Landing, beyond Maalaea Bay. No wounds were found on the body, and he had apparently been dead about three days when discovered. A coroner's inquest was held but no clue was discovered as to his identity or the cause of drowning. A Chinese store keeper at Kihel states that a Chinese tailor has been missing from Kihel since Saturday night, and he examined the remains, which had been so disfigured by the action of the waves that he could not identify the man as the missing tailor.—Maui News.

Girl Graduates.

There was but one graduate at the Kamehameha Girls' School Saturday commencement exercises, but the ceremony was none the less interesting on that account. Miss Awana, the sole graduate, made an address on "A Practical Education," which was full of sound principles and well delivered. An address on "What the World Expects of the Educated Woman," was made by Principal Dyke, and there were interesting numbers of a literary and musical nature.

VISIT TO THE CRATER OF KILAUEA Fresno Man's Story Commencement of the Kilauea Week on Maui.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—J. L. McCulland writes to the Fresno Republican as follows:

Crater of Kilauea, Hawaii, May 16, 1902.

Editor Republican:—I am sitting on the lava rocks at the brink of this greatest active crater in the world—an odd place to write a letter! May be in a few weeks it will be impossible to do this, as the volcano shows signs of greater activity than it has shown for several years, and this ledge of rocks is likely to be engulfed and included within the extent of the main crater, which is said to be 700 feet deep, and nine miles in circumference. This statement I take on faith, as it appears to have no bottom as far as I can judge from observation. The entire pit is filled up with a dense sulphur smoke, making it impossible to see even a hundred feet down the sides. We have been pitching rocks over the edge of the wall, but no sound of their striking is heard. It reminds one of St. John's description of the "bottomless pit"—see Rev., chap. ix, verse 2. We can hear strange noises like cracking and bubbling, and occasionally rocks are heard breaking loose from the walls, and carrying a long train of lesser sounds in their wake. At the present moment, a strong breeze is blowing the smoke away from us; but occasionally a slight shifting of the wind permits the heavy sulphur fumes to come this way, and then we have to retreat.

Sitting on this lava bed, we are really within a greater crater of less depth, surrounded by a steep rim of lava rocks 150 feet or more in height. This crater includes the more active pit, and is nearly thirty miles in circumference. To reach the point where we came from the volcano house, where we spent last night, on the margin of this larger crater, and walked across nearly three miles of rough lava rocks. A stranger to these scenes regards the path we passed over as dangerous, and views with nervousness the smoking pits and the lava flows. From a thousand cracks and "blowholes" in the bottom and walls of this greater crater, the steam and sulphur smoke is rising. In some places, a bit of paper readily blazes when put into the cracks across the path you tread, so hot as to compel you to step quickly in passing over them. But as these conditions have existed for several years without much change, people call the shallow portion of the crater inactive. The pit in front of us, until four years ago, was full up to the brim with fiery waves of lava, that beat against the iron walls with terrific noise; but since then the lava has receded, and has continued about as at present since that time. But such a subsidence has before occurred in its history. Some of these days, according to its habit, it will boil up full of fiery liquid, and spill over the sides, and a molten river a mile wide or more will be rushing over the barren deserts and green cane fields to the sea, leaving black desolation and death in its path.

The old tyrant has remained quiet longer than usual, they say, and judging from present signs, the volcano prophets say that it is likely to be quiet for some time. The people of Hilo are wishing for a little more activity up here. It presents a grand sight when the crater fills up, and people come from all parts of the world, and patronize the hotels, and the transportation lines reap a harvest.

At the edge of the bay of the same name, thirty miles away, at 1,500 feet below us, is a fine little town, surrounded by a very fertile country, mostly occupied by immense sugar plantations. A little railroad runs out seventeen miles of the way from Hilo toward this place, that is, to the end of the sugar plantations at Waialeale. There you take a stage and with a gradual climb up a good road, you travel the remaining fourteen miles, through dense tropical forests most of the way, to the barren house, which is several miles beyond the forest, surrounded by a rather barren landscape.

They tell you, at Hilo, and in most localities, that nothing pays on these islands but sugar. Bananas, pineapples, coconuts and other tropical fruits that we of the temperate zone think of in connection with these islands flourish, but these things are no home market for them, and transportation to the mainland is too high.

Hilo contains about 1,000 white people, 3,000 or 4,000 Asiatics and about 1,000 Kanakas. It is the chief city of this island, and next to Honolulu in size and importance. The transportation companies all work for Honolulu, and as a general rule the movement of vessels that is easier and cheaper to go from any part of the island to Honolulu than to Hilo. As a consequence Hilo has the trade of only a small fraction of its own island, and the merchants there are so mixed up in business with Honolulu that they are up in business with Honolulu and are not opposed to them by running an independent steamer or schooner between their town and other parts of their island. But they have recently started an independent steamer between Hilo and San Francisco and propose other like innovations in the near future. Hawaii is a very rough country. The building of roads is exceedingly expensive, and the care for them afterward, on account of the heavy rains is a great tax. It rains at Hilo 120 inches during the year—heaviest in winter, but plenty in summer—but as a general rule comes in the night, people don't mind it much. It has a pleasant climate, 68 in the morning and 78 at noon—rather cooler and less oppressive than Honolulu. Up here at the volcano the climate is very pleasant and cool, so that we don't mind a walk of seven miles during the morning hours in looking at these wonders.

But we leave now for Naelehu, a village away down near the southern end of the island, about forty miles from here. We shall then have traveled almost the entire length of this island within the past week, since leaving Honolulu near the north end.

The ordination of Mr. Wong Yuk Shing as a Chinese evangelist will take place at the morning service of the Chinese church, Rev. E. W. Thwing will preach the ordination sermon. Rev. J. Leaningham will make the ordination prayer, Rev. W. D. Westervelt will give the charge, and Rev. O. H. Gulick will extend the right hand of fellowship to the candidate.

SCHOOLS OF VALLEY ISLE Fresno Man's Story Commencement Week on Maui.

MAUI, June 21.—The past week on Maui has been chiefly remarkable for the closing exercises of the various schools prior to the long summer vacation. To the uninterested observer the exercises of "pau kula" day in the ordinary district school seem rather flat, stale and unprofitable, for the program of events is ever the same, and is often monotonous with the constantly recurring speech, dialogue, song imperfectly rendered by childish lips. But all this is another story when the fond parent and admiring friend are brought into consideration.

During the morning of the 18th Maunaloa Seminary of Paia held its annual reception, day before a large audience of Maui residents. The girls were all assembled in "Baldwin Hall," at 9 a. m., and for several hours showed their proficiency in the various studies. Beautiful songs, perfectly rendered, gave variety to this exhibition of their scholarship. In an adjoining room was held a most successful sale of fancy articles, bamboo and lauhala work, and bread, cake and candy.

On the evening of the 20th, the large hall of the Waialuku Union School was packed to the doors with the people of the town who frequently applauded a most interesting rhetorical program. The entertainment was a long one, consisting of twenty events, among which may be mentioned Japanese songs, given in costume, a can drill, a burlesque on the fan drill, a cantata, and as a finale, a minstrel show in which 24 boys and girls took part. A cake walk by the minstreles created much merriment. Mrs. W. A. McKay is the principal of this school and her assistant teachers are Mrs. Harry and Mrs. Pihl.

During Friday, the 20th, from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., nearly every Maui school gave some sort of an entertainment.

At Waikapu there was a pleasing program of music and rhetorical. At Paia nearly every child had a speech, given in costume. The entertainment was varied by the introduction of instrumental music on the organ, flute and guitar. At Kaupakapa the list of exercises was a long one, consisting of recitations and songs. At Makawao in addition to recitations, dialogues and songs, there was a burlesque, entitled "Little Red Ridinghood," the execution of which devolved much credit upon Miss Fleming, who had carefully trained the children.

Though to the pupils and their relatives and friends the day was one of pleasure, to the teachers it represented much hard work.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Second Circuit Court of Waialuku has been in session all the week. The trial jury hope to terminate their labors some time next week. It has still six or more civil cases to try.

This morning (the 21st) a "hung" jury reported to Judge Kalua. The case concerned the Territory of Hawaii vs. Estarico Vales, assault with deadly weapon. Vales, a Porto Rican, resident of Hanalei, had a narrow escape, for the jury stood 11 to 1 against him, after discussing the matter all yesterday afternoon and last night.

BASEBALL.

At Wells Park, Waialuku, a short game of baseball took place between the Waikapu and Maui Alerts, on the 15th. During the last half of the first inning the game was declared drawn on account of rain. The score stood 3 to 2 in favor of the Waikapu, though only two men of the Alerts were out at the time the game was stopped.

Tomorrow afternoon the "Puenenes" will play the "Maui Alerts."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Politics comes hard to Maui people. Few of any of the Republican precinct clubs have held the June meeting called for by their by-laws. They probably intend to nominate and elect all officers at the meeting in July.

By the steamer of the 18th, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Miss Belle Dickey and Mrs. Grace Waterhouse of Honolulu arrived on Maui. They are at their Haiku residence to spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Alken and Miss Forbes are at "Idlewild," Olinda.

School Inspector C. W. Baldwin is at Haiku.

Harry Baldwin of Stanford University is visiting his brother, George Baldwin, the chemist of Hanalei, on Maui.

By today's steamer, Mrs. W. O. Smith and Mr. Clarence Smith depart for Honolulu. They have been visiting at Hanalei.

The Makawao "literary" was postponed from the evening of the 20th until tonight, on account of inclement weather.

Weather quite rainy all the week; four or five inches of rain have fallen in localities. The trade winds are blowing today.

The Vanilla Bean.

There is not a sugar plantation on the islands that could not and should not establish a small experimental farm, in connection with the plantation. The cost would be nominal, and with a practical man at the head would make rather than lose money by the experiment, while the few acres devoted to experiment would scarcely be missed. Suppose for instance that all the plantations on Maui should co-operate in the matter of vanilla bean culture with one superintendent to overlook all the crops. The plantations, without feeling the burden of individual expense, would thus build a flourishing and profitable industry on Maui, in which they would be joined by many small landholders.—Maui News.

Hirma, a native, injured by being run over by a hack a week ago, died Saturday at the Queen's hospital.

FUNERAL OF G. E. THURM

(From Monday's daily.)

The funeral of George Ernest Thurm, who died at 3:30 o'clock Saturday morning at the Bereitania avenue residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Thurm, took place yesterday afternoon at 2:30. There was a large attendance of the friends of the deceased and many flowers were sent. The funeral was conducted under the auspices of the Masons, the deceased having been one of the original members of the Hilo lodge. A choir composed of Mrs. Cornelia Damon, Mrs. J. T. McDonald, H. F. Wichman and Ernest Ross sang during the services, which were conducted by Rev. W. M. Kincaid of Central Union church. The casket was conveyed to the hearse by W. H. Wright, Charles Atherton, Charles Ramsay, Henry Giles, James Lloyd and Otto Bierbach. Mr. T. G. Thurm was prostrated by his son's death and was unable to follow the remains to the cemetery. The interment took place in Nuanuan cemetery.

The deceased had been in ill health for several years, and in the last few months rapidly declined. For three or four weeks he had been confined much of the time to his bed and on two or three occasions it was thought he would pass away, but he rallied with seemingly a better hope for life than before.

Ernest Thurm was born in Kohala, Hawaii, July 24, 1869, but spent most of his life in Honolulu, where he attended school. The first position he held was a clerkship in the Honolulu postoffice. He went to Orono, plantation in 1893, remaining there as a bookkeeper under Manager Goodale until 1898, when he took passage for New York via the Horn in the ship Kenilworth, a voyage which nearly cost him his life. The vessel was loaded with sugar and took fire while off the Pacific coast of South America. The fire crept into the cargo and one night the captain, first mate and cabin boy were asphyxiated in their cabins. Mr. Thurm was also a sufferer and was removed from his cabin unconscious. The members of the crew worked over his almost lifeless body until he was brought back to consciousness. The ship was finally taken into Valparaiso harbor and instead of completing his voyage, Mr. Thurm returned to Honolulu. His experience was a horrible one and his health was shattered. Since his return Mr. Thurm entered the bookstore of his father, remaining there until his last illness.

NOW A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL

The ordination of the Rev. Wong Shing Yuk as a minister of the gospel was a ceremony of much interest in the Fort street Chinese church yesterday morning, and was regarded as a stepping stone to far-reaching results amongst the Chinese population of Honolulu. The newly ordained minister is a young Chinese, who, although he does not speak the English language, is nevertheless well equipped to serve his people in the work for Christ.

The regular 11 o'clock divine service was omitted and that of the ordination used instead. The body of the church was well filled with the Chinese members of the congregation, and several foreigners were also present. Upon the platform were Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Rev. O. H. Gulick, Rev. Mr. Leaningham, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Dr. J. M. Whitney, Rev. Mr. Thwing and three Hawaiian ministers, Rev. Mr. Wong also occupying a seat amongst them. The services were for the most part conducted in the Chinese language, with brief English addresses by the foreign ministers, Rev. Mr. Thwing interpreting for them.

The services were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Wong, followed by a reading of scripture lessons by Rev. Mr. Thwing in Chinese. Mr. Westervelt, the scribe of the council which examined Mr. Wong on Friday, made the announcement of the results of the same, stating that all the ministers had been well satisfied with Mr. Wong's fitness to preach the gospel to his people. His remarks were interpreted by Mr. Thwing, who also made an address on the duties of ministers and the work they were expected to perform.

At the conclusion of the address Mr. Wong was called to the center of the platform, where he knelt while Mr. Leaningham said the ordination service. All the ministers and laymen present on the platform then laid their hands upon the candidate's head and he was duly pronounced clothed in all the rights and authority of the church. The right hand of fellowship was extended by each one to the young minister when he arose to his feet.

Miss Della Griswold, who has been studying music in Paris since the 1st of October under Professor Del Sadie, will finish her course on July 1st. She has developed what the professor calls a pure contralto voice of phenomenal range. This fall Miss Griswold will make a public appearance before a Parisian audience in concert. Before returning here she will visit Germany and spend some time in New York.

HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE.

Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over, and if procured now may save a trip to town in the night or in your busiest season. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. No family can afford to be without it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



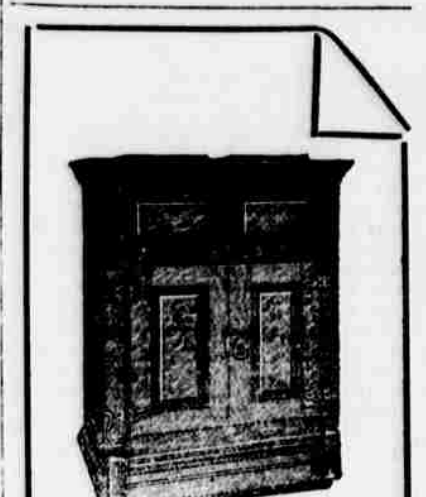
Ayer's Hair Vigor

It keeps the scalp clean and healthy, removes all dandruff, makes the hair grow rapidly, prevents it from falling out, and does not allow a single gray hair to appear.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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Cold Wave Refrigerators

We have just received our new style Cold Wave Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators with beautiful white enameled provision chambers.

You can see at a glance whether this refrigerator is clean or not.

The cost of these new Cold Wave Goods is not ten per cent over the regular zinc lined Gurney.

We have them in all sizes and they are sold on very easy terms.

Garden Hose A Special Drive

5000 feet 3/4 in. rubber hose will be sold at 7c per foot, which is \$3.50 for 50 feet. This includes couplings.

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834. Accumulated Funds ... \$2,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital ... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

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AGENTS.

Jared Smith has received cotton samples from the Department with which experiments are to be tried.

LANDING OF CABLE

Can the President Let Mackay Line Land?

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—A somewhat interesting situation has developed here. It hinges largely on the understanding which prevails with the House leaders that President Roosevelt doubts whether he has the authority to allow the landing of a cable, without further legislation from Congress.

According to the arrangement now made, the cable bill will be considered in the House next week. As I have stated in my previous letters there is little prospect that the Corliss bill for Government construction will pass, unless it is very materially amended and amended so that a private cable company can lay the line across the Pacific. The best impression seems to be that the House will amend the bill so that the President will have wide latitude in allowing a private cable to land on our shores. This is the sentiment of the House leadership, which may or may not prove to be correct.

The most important feature is the element of doubt as to whether the President would allow the cable to be landed at San Francisco and Honolulu. The probabilities are that he would hardly undertake to resist such an enterprise, but the people here interested in the cable, either one way or another, are nevertheless closely watching developments. There is a political phase of the situation, as far as the Democrats are concerned. In the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce, three Democrats were for the Corliss bill and three were against it. However, when it came to arguing before the committee on rules for a special rule to consider the cable bill, all six of these Democrats were against the rule.

Now the word is being passed around the Democratic side of the House that as a matter of politics Democrats must not vote for a Government cable farther than Honolulu. The reason for this is that they think it would be inconsistent with their advocacy of independence for the Philippines. In other words, the construction of a Government cable to Manila might be interpreted as an argument in favor of the retention of those islands.

The opponents of the Corliss bill for Government construction are a little concerned over the absence from Washington at this time of Colonel "Pete" Hepburn, chairman of the committee, and Representative Sherman. Both these gentlemen have been the staunchest advocates of private construction. Efforts have been made to postpone consideration till late next week, but thus far these efforts have not succeeded.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

JUDGE ESTEE'S

DECISION

The Okoleh case, this being a suit brought by the United States vs. the schooner Kawaihine, has been decided by Judge Estee in favor of the libellant. The decision is based on the information brought relative to the seizure of the said schooner and it was conclusively shown that the schooner was carrying illicit liquor. The decision rendered by his honor is in strict accordance with the statutes and adjudges that the owners of property are responsible for the acts of lessees.

In the decision it is said that this liquor is okoleh; that it was made in the Territory; that it was illicitly manufactured and has paid no internal service tax and that Captain Moses knew these facts when he secreted it on board the schooner Kawaihine; that the deporting, secretion and removal of this liquor on board his said vessel was done with intent to defraud the Government of the United States of the tax due upon it. No testimony appearing to the contrary, the court presumed that from all the circumstances surrounding the case, the liquor was distilled since the annexation of the Territory by the United States, and that in any event it was liable to the tax prescribed by the laws of the United States.

A judgment of condemnation of the vessel Kawaihine, her apparel, tackle, etc., was ordered.

Morgan's Big Scheme.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A cable to the Sun from London says: The reason to believe that associated banks of New York, London, Paris and Berlin have just completed principal agreements for the converting of the Italian rentes. Nothing remains but the arrangement of the details. The issue will be made early in 1905. It will be a significant operation, 12,000,000 lire (\$2,400,000,000) 5 per cent rentes having to be converted into 5 per cent bonds, and as might be expected the bankers will make a good bit out of it. The matter was dragging somewhat when J. Pierpont Morgan reached Paris, but he soon quickened the pace.

More Red Hats.

ROME, June 5.—The Pope was present at the consistory held this morning. He was borne to the Sistine chapel, in the Sediliatoria, surrounded by Cardinals, and formally bestowed red hats on Monsignors Martinelli, formerly Papal delegate to the United States; Archbishop Skrbenski of Prague; and Prince Bishop von Priskay of Cracow.

Charles Robert Roe, son of W. C. Roe of the Honolulu Iron Works, having served his time as engineering draughtsman for the Iron Works, leaves today in the S. N. Castle for San Francisco for a three months' vacation on the mainland. This is the young man's first trip away from the Hawaiian Islands.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

W HILE the stock exchange has reduced its working hours from two to one a day, holding only a morning session, the business done has grown to fair proportions as compared with that of previous weeks. The prices have been fairly well sustained in the divided playing shares, and the outlook is for the absorption of all the good stocks which come into the market, at prices which will yield big returns.

Of the week's transactions the most remarkable thing to record was the fall which was apparent in Pioneer Mill. This stock opened the week at \$11, a price which in itself was quite low, and although only five shares were offered the market seemed to weaken under the pressure. The result was that when later in the week there was an offering of ten shares, the price slumped off to \$9, at which the block was taken by an insider, who will, it is understood, take care of any further offerings at the same low price.

Olga was on the bills for some action during the week, and did not disappoint. The assessment, the first of the quartet to come due, was payable the middle of the week, and there was some anxiety felt as to how the money would come out. There should have been no such feeling, however, for immediately upon the money becoming due there was a fair payment upon the stock, and yesterday the realizations exceeded the expectations of the agents. The stock exchange took note of the fact that the assessment was due and payable and added the amount to the bid price for the stock. The week opened with sales of 500 shares of Olga assessable at \$2, but later there was a decline to \$1.75. The stock was taken readily and there are no further offerings in the hands of the brokers. The payment of the assessment readily meets the statement that there is little money in the city, and shows clearly that the market is being shaken out, and when the unreasonableness has disappeared there will be a market for all the active stocks.

The first sale in many months of Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company was recorded during the week. There were two blocks put on the market, one of 50 shares which went at \$34, and another of 35 shares which had to be content with \$33.50. This stock is held for speculative purposes in San Francisco, and only slightly is in the hands of those that hold it for investment. The price is a compromise only a little better than the last bid in San Francisco, but not as good as was expected by insiders in the plantation. The last mark at the Coast was a bid of \$32, and a short time before there was an offering at \$35.

Oahu records a break during the week, the price going off to \$88 and finally on a small sale of ten shares last yesterday, which will be reported today, to \$87.50. There is no reason for this but the fact that the demand for stocks paying high dividends. Hawaiian Sugar Company holds its own and 20 shares changed hands at \$33. Honolulu, of which there is not a deal here, was sold in one block of 27 shares at \$11.25, a small loss. Kihel showed stationary when the sale of 10 was recorded at \$10.50.

Ewa is still the premier of the market at \$24. There is always a market for this stock, and only a little of it managed to get into the hands of the brokers. The only sales, 500 shares, were by a man who was anxious to realize, and he took the first bid. The market was also steady and nothing fell, 20 shares being ready to hold more if they come that way. This shows remarkable vitality for this stock, while there is a seeming downward tendency in the general run of shares. The fact which is developed by the sales and transactions, however, is that there is plenty of money in the city, and there should be no trouble in taking care of all offerings of dividend payers.

The bond market was without feature, the only sales being at the old established rates. There was one change of hands of O. R. & L. Co. bonds at \$104.50 for three, and a sale of \$2000 of Ewa 6s at the usual rate of \$101.25.

REAL ESTATE.

There will be little doing in the real estate market until the plans of the Rapid Transit Company have been uncovered. There are many persons who have in mind the buying of something good in the line of outside lots, but they all are now waiting for the routes of the quick travel line. When these have been announced it is fair to suppose that there will be something doing in dirt. The Kaimuki tract was the center of activity last week, there being ten sales, but the present week has passed without any closings, although there were plenty of inquiries and many of the lookers on seem to want plots of ground soon.

There was during the week one sale which shows little as to values, perhaps meaning most that the purchaser wanted the particular piece taken. This was the transfer of the Emma Rowe property, formerly the old James Love place, to Mrs. James Campbell, whose residence it adjoins, the price being \$9500. This is considered on all hands a full price for the lot and house, which is now occupied by Mrs. Freeth. Mrs. Rowe asked for the property \$10,000, and it is understood that the sale was finally arranged without much trouble on either hand.

The real feature of the market is the mortgage end of the transactions. There is a constant and increasing demand for good mortgages and those, especially of downtown property, which are in the market find ready money. There has been no change in the rates and the outlook is for softening rather than for any higher price for money. There is perhaps a smaller amount of cash changing hands all the time, as the money obtained through mortgages is used for the payment of debts, which means simply a banker's transfer.

The shortage in the circulating medium is the cry of the banks and money lenders alike, and until there comes in some of the money which is now being earned by the sales of sugar there will be a more than constant shutting down upon some of the demands for loans. Otherwise the banking situation is fair and the prospect is for a better showing.

HILO IS TO SEE FAST TIME

Although Honolulu will be represented by only two or three more horses at the Hilo meeting, there will be a pretty lot of sport out of them, and if the planets are in conjunction, without any untoward accident, the promise is of some rare going. The followers of the game will be out in force and the lacking in numbers of horses will be more than remedied by the enthusiasm of the men who go for the purpose of backing them.

Weller, Sambo and Violin are scheduled to go down in the Kinaiu on Tuesday next and they will thus have more than a week in which to get fit for the events in which they promise to separate the men of the big island from some of their coin. If there is any quality which distinguishes the Man from Hilo it is that when he thinks he has a good proposition he will back his opinion with his money. Thus when Weller meets Del Vista in the mile over the half-mile track at the Rainy City there promises to be a full pool box, and the animals will perhaps feel the added weight as they must pack.

This race match it promises to prove—will be of the very highest quality of sport that Hilo has ever seen. The horses will be fit for a race for their lives, and despite the fact that the mare has had an extra week on the ground, the horse should be just as good. His lameness is not so pronounced as it was, and though his suikness is just as apparent, he should take kindly to the running on the circle. Del Vista will have a substantial following for the reason that her races with Mollie Connors on the last day of the meet here showed her to be game and willing, and this will give her backers some confidence that she will not be worn out by the wait at the post which Weller's actions promise to make certain.

Weller, by the dope, should win the race, as he is possessed of great speed, and if he uses it should be able to make the entire mile in fast time. The only difficulty is that he may take it into his head to sulk at the very moment that he should be extended. The race promises to be faster than that run here, not that the time will be better, for that would be impossible on the smaller track, but comparatively the two should travel in better seconds.

Sambo goes to challenge Wayboy. The black is a hard horse to defeat, once he is moving right, and just how fast he can go this year is a question. He shows some quarters at better speed than ever before, and it is fair to presume that his owner knows what he is doing in sending him after the sorrel. One thing in his favor is that Sambo is a good worker and more easily handled than is Wayboy. McKenzie's animal is hard to get going right and it is a question whether or not his new driver will get all out that is in him.

Should the black beat the sorrel there will be at least one very interesting race during the Merchants' Fair here. It is known that in the event of Ouderik beating McKenzie at Hilo, Wayboy will come back here for the last week in July and will be given special preparation for a match against Sambo. This will make a good race, but it would be a better one if made three cornered and Cyclone put into it.

Neither of Quinn's pacers will make the trip to Hilo, owing to the fact that their driver cannot find the time to make the trip. It was the intention to take the black pacer Cyclone over to Hilo, but no one but Quinn will drive that horse for time yet, and so there will be no third entry to contest that pacing event.

Hilo's Fourth promises to be full of good sport, for the string of McKenzie alone will give it.

Some of the local horsemen are talking over plans for the Merchants' Fair meeting here, and it is probable that there will be both a gentlemen's trotting and pacing event.

FATHER DAMIEN

(Continued from Page 3.)

unaided obstinate in spite of all my efforts to reclaim her. To all I said she would reply jokingly and turn my words aside. One day I was summoned to her bedside, and soon perceived that she was possessed by a spirit not her own. As she made signs of a wish to write, I handed her a pencil and a piece of paper. The writing ran thus: "I am not an evil spirit; I am the angel guardian of this woman. For six months I have been urging her to be converted. Now I am using this violent means to bring her to herself. I could hardly believe my eyes, but on my return the next day I found her completely changed from her old obstinacy. She declared that she wished to be a Catholic, and asked for baptism. I said, 'Have you felt anything lately?' 'For the last six months I have heard an interior voice telling me to become a Catholic. I always resisted, and now I am conquered.' She was instructed and baptized, and shows a fervor that comes all at once."

For more than sixteen years Father Damien ministered to the spiritual and temporal wants of the lepers of Molokai. For thirteen years he showed no signs of leprosy, but he felt always that sooner or later his hour must come and that he must die of leprosy among his people. At last I received a letter from him containing these appalling words: "Having no doubt myself of the true character of my disease, I feel calm, resigned and happier among my people. God alone knows what is best for my own satisfaction, and with that conviction I say daily fiat voluntas tua. Please pray for your afflicted friend, and commend me and my luckless people to all servants of the Lord."

That paragraph, in print, went round the world to give all men assurance that there are still priests of the Church who are sacrificing their lives for the glory of God and the love of their fellow men. A few days before his death he said: "How good God is to have preserved me long enough to have two priests by my side to assist me in my last moments, and then to know that the good Sisters of Charity were at the hospital—that was my Nunc dimittis. The work of the lepers is assured; I am no longer necessary to them, so before long I shall go up yonder."

Yes, his life work was accomplished and it must forever remain one of the noblest examples of devotion and self-sacrifice in the world's history. "I would not be cured, if the price of my cure was that I must leave the island and give up my work!"

CHOLERA MORBUS A DANGEROUS DISEASE.

In many instances attacks of cholera morbus terminate fatally before medicine can be procured or a physician summoned. The safe way is to keep at hand a reliable medicine or use in such cases. For this purpose there is nothing so sure as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. W. E. Bosworth, of LaPayette, Ala., U. S. A., says: "In June, 1905, I had a serious attack of cholera morbus and one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy gave me relief in fifteen minutes." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The Herald's Washington special says: A sensational severance of the cordial relations existing between President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna is the possible result of charges filed against Federal officeholders in Cleveland, Ohio, by Representative Burton of that district. The President is determined to investigate. Senator Hanna is strongly opposed to such a course. Friends of both say a serious break is threatened.

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IMPORTS TO HAWAII

Stricter Customs Regulations Proposed Because of Loopholes Discovered.

Collector Stuckaback has been notified by the Treasury Department of stricter requirements in the interpretation of several customs regulations. In regard to the shipment of goods from Samoa a manifest is to be required in the future from the customs officer at Tutuila. This will still allow the importation of goods at a less duty than is paid in the United States, for merchandise may be shipped to Samoa paying two per cent ad valorem, and re-shipped to Honolulu without additional tax.

The letter of Assistant Secretary Spaulding in this connection is in part as follows:

The Attorney General's opinion applies to importations into Tutuila as well as the products thereof. Both classes of shipments are therefore exempt from duty in the United States, notwithstanding that rates of duty charged on the former in Tutuila may be less than the rates imposed on similar merchandise imported into the United States from foreign countries. The opinion is, however, inapplicable to merchandise shipped from a foreign port to Hawaii or to the United States via Tutuila without entry and payment of duty if dutiable in Tutuila. In order to prevent the admission of these goods into the United States free of duty, you are hereby instructed to treat all foreign entry shipment purporting to be from Tutuila not shown by a certificate of the chief customs officer to be products of Tutuila or actual importations into said islands.

There is also a stricter interpretation of the law allowing the importation of animals for exhibition purposes, which formerly were admitted free on bond. Now the department holds:

"It having been represented to the Department that this provision of law is abused, in that it is used as a means of introducing horses and other animals into the United States specially for sale; that from the nature of the case such animals are not examined and appraised with the care taken in the case of animals entered regularly for consumption, in consequence of which animals valued for export are introduced into the country at a much lower value than their actual worth are entered and assessed with duty on such value; that it is difficult, if not impracticable, to establish the fact of undervaluation in such cases; that it is doubtful if the law contemplates the entry for consumption of animals thus specially imported under bond, and as it is represented that transactions of this nature are rapidly multiplying, it is hereby directed that all special bonds in the form herein set forth, given on the importation of animals for exhibition, shall be conditioned for the due exportation of the animals within six months, and will be canceled only upon proof of such exportation or payment of duty on such animals covered thereby as may have died in the United States."



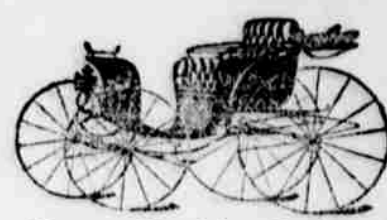
Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin 'Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. - And, Depot: H. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. - So, African Depot: LEXNOS LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. - POTTEN GROUP, Ltd., London, U. S. A.

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS, PHAETONS, BRAKES, SURREYS, BUGGIES, RUNABOUTS.



Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

PACIFIC VEHICLE AND SUPPLY CO.

Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

WRITE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND US FOR OUR PRICES

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
PEKING	JUNE 19	CHINA	JUNE 21
DAIKIC	JUNE 26	DORIC	JUNE 28
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 3	NIPPON MARU	JULY 8
PERU	JULY 10	PERU	JULY 16
DAIKIC	JULY 17	COPTIC	JULY 25
NIPPON MARU	JULY 24	AMERICA MARU	JULY 25
PERU	AUG. 1	PEKING	AUG. 2
COPTIC	AUG. 8	GABIC	AUG. 11
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 15	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 24

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Carpenters' Tools

Are you about to buy a new set or any part of a set of tools? If so our stock you will find absolutely new and includes the very best on this market.

Machinists' Tools

Starrett's machinists' tools and other fine tools, all entirely new stock. Masons' and Bricklayers' supplies in full assortment.

Plumbers' Supplies

This department is fully stocked and we have the finest line of blow torches and furnaces in the city.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

New Building, Corner Fort and King Streets.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED

June 23.
S. S. China, Friele, from the Orient.
Rm. James Mabee, Tulett, from
Kilauea, Hawaii and Kapa.
Rm. Nihau, Thompson, from Ana-
hola, Kailua and Waimea.
Rm. Kailua, Dwyer, from Hilo
and way ports.
Norwegian bark, Hironaka, from
Newcastle.

Saturday, June 21.

Rm. Kilauea, from Hilo and
way ports.
Rm. Lahua, Napaun, from Maui
and Molokai ports.
Am. bark, Prussia, from 25 days
from Port Hilo.
Am. bark, Georgia, from 25 days
from Newcastle.
Rm. Mahua, Sanders, from Hilo
and Kailua.

Sunday, June 22.

Rm. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from
Kailua ports.
Rm. Kailua, Greene, from Anahola.
Rm. Napaun, Mosher, from Maui
ports.
Rm. Maui, Bennett, from Maui
ports.
Am. bark, Alice Cooke, Penhallow,
from Port Gamble, with lumber.

Monday, June 23.

S. S. Peking, from San Francisco, at
7 a. m.
Am. bark, Alice Cooke, Penhallow,
from Port Gamble with lumber.

DEPARTED

June 21.

Am. bk. Pictolus, Dodge, for San
Francisco.
Am. bk. Oregon, Parke, for Puget
Sound.
S. S. China, Friele, for San Fran-
cisco.

DEPARTED

June 23.

S. S. Peking, Smith, at 5 p. m., for the
Orient.
Am. bk. S. N. Castle, for San Fran-
cisco.

HILO SHIPPING

VESSELS IN PORT

Am. bk. Annie Johnson, Williams.
Am. bk. Santiago, Ingalls.
Am. bk. Skagit, Robinson.
Am. bk. St. Katherine, Saunders.

ARRIVED

June 12—Am. bk. Santiago, Ingalls,
31 days from San Francisco; general
merchandise consigned to Matsen Na-
vigation Co. Passengers: H. Carter, F.
Carter, Mrs. W. W. Kellogg, Miss A.
Kellogg, James K. Kinney, Mr. Sam-
uels, Mr. Brewer, R. L. Little.

SAILING

June 18—Bk. Skagit, Robinson, in
ballast for Port Townsend.

TO SAIL

June 20—Am. bk. St. Katherine,
Saunders, for San Francisco, and Am.
bk. Annie Johnson, Williams, for San
Francisco.

CHARTERS FOR HILO

Am. bark, Nokomis, Port Gamble.
Am. bark, O. M. Kellogg, Eureka.

TO THE COAST

The following passengers have book-
ed for the coast on the S. S. Enterprise
this trip: J. A. Scott, wife and three
children; Mrs. Furneaux, Mrs. M. Rice
and child; Mrs. T. B. Baiding and two
children; J. M. Connelley, E. B. Rich-
ardson, W. H. Lambert and wife, Peter Lee
and wife, Miss H. Lee, Mrs. C. C.
Kennedy, Bruce Kennedy, E. W. Bas-
tard and wife, Miss Potter and Miss
McCrord.
Mr. Pain subsidizes Chinamen here

PASSENGERS

Arrived

Per stmr. Kilauea from Hilo, June 21
—Col. W. H. Cornwell, T. S. Lippy,
Mrs. T. S. Lippy, J. H. Lodd, Miss Let-
telt, Miss Hixby, Miss E. M. Cheek,
Miss M. B. Connelley, J. E. Dwyer,
Mrs. Alex. Russell, L. P. How, H. B.
Paxton, wife and baby, Mrs. F. B. Mc-
Stocker, Master F. B. McStocker, J. M.
Coulson, Mrs. C. W. Kellogg, Mrs. A.
C. Kellogg, Dr. Sloggett, F. T. Sullivan,
L. A. Thurston, Dr. W. S. Patey, Judge
G. P. Little, C. Nutley, J. E. Naylor,
F. T. Merry, S. C. Lucas, C. Creighton,
Mrs. J. W. Chapman and child, Rev. S.
W. Kekuewa and son, Miss Ella Quinn,
Miss Mary Logan, Miss H. Van Der-
lin, John Culler, H. Akana, R. S. Steele,
E. P. Lee, Judge W. McKay, W. Gar-
cin, J. L. Cooke, J. L. Maki, Nawai,
F. Enos, A. Garcia, A. Martinson, Miss
A. M. Cooke, G. Schuman, T. P. Dubose
and 193 deck passengers.

New Boat for Local Trade

The barkentine Pullerton, built at
Hay & Wright's shipyard, Oakland, for
the Union Oil Company, is to be
launched at about 4 o'clock next Wed-
nesday. She is said to be the largest
wooden vessel ever built on this coast.
Her dimensions are: Length over all,
252 feet; keel length, 235 feet; beam,
42 feet; depth, 21 feet.

The Pullerton is to be an oil-carrier
between Southern California and Ho-
nolulu and will have a capacity of 15-
600 barrels.

There will be 16 compartments in the
hold, the object being protection of the
cargo.—Examiner.

Still in Hard Luck

The Chronicle says of a vessel well
known in these parts:
The schooner Vine, famous for hard
luck experiences, is making another
long voyage and those interested in her
welfare are anxiously awaiting news of
her. She left Salinas Cruz 91 days ago
for Grays Harbor and has not yet ar-
rived. The Vine, it is said, was pro-
visioned for less than two months. She
has been out more than three months,
and the fear is expressed that all hands
must be suffering from hunger.

President Ena of the Inter-Island
Steam Navigation Co. puts no faith in
the report brought by the China con-
cerning the Fannie Kerr. In the first
place he does not believe the vessel
sighted by the quartermaster is the
Kerr, though Captain Gibbons told him
a few days ago that the northwest
wind was likely to blow the coal ship
in this direction. The mere fact that
no fire was seen by the lookout is
enough to condemn the rumor in the
mind of Mr. Ena, who related yester-
day an incident of a ship which caught
afire, having burned over a year. In
any event he does not believe there
would be much chance of a salvage
seeker towing the Kerr into port, and
the repairs to her would cost more
than would the construction of an en-
tirely new ship. And then the recon-
structed vessel, having a British bot-
tom, would not be of much value to an
American firm.

FREIGHTERS CUT
OUT THE SAILORS

Captain Bray Sees Hard Times
Until the Canal is Put
Through.

The fast freight steamers which are
being constantly added to the Hono-
lulu trade are seriously crippling the
shipping business of Hawaii, so far as
this port receives support through the
expenditures made by sailors. The
digging of the Isthmian canal is the
only thing which will save the com-
merce of the islands, according to Cap-
tain Bray of the Sailors' Home.

"There were forty or fifty sailing ves-
sels in port a year ago where there
are but four or five now," said Cap-
tain Bray the other day. "The only
way to account for it is the inroads
which the new fast freight steamers
have made upon the business formerly
held by the sailing fleet. Every month
sees fewer sailing vessels in port, while
the steamers do not by far make up
for their loss, even though they bring
as much merchandise and carry away
as much sugar as was formerly the
case when the sailor was in his prime
in Hawaii."

"Though the freighters may have
caused a big reduction in rates be-
tween Honolulu and the Coast, they
have not been beneficial to the islands
in the other ways. For instance, the
average sailing vessel left more money
in Honolulu than does one of the big
freighters which carries probably ten
or twenty times as much merchandise.
The sailors were paid off here, and
spent their money freely while in port,
and there was always lots of business
when the sailing fleet was in the har-
bor. The steam vessels do not carry
any larger crews than the average sail-
ing vessel, and what's more, take the
place of a half dozen of them. The
sailing vessels always received sup-
plies for their long voyages in Hono-
lulu, but the big freighters carry
enough provisions for the entire voy-
age and seldom spend money here. The
crew probably is paid off in San Fran-
cisco and hardly has time to go ashore
while the vessel is discharging."

"There is little prospect for a sailor
here now, and there are very few
around. The San Francisco Shipping
Union now has an agent here which
furnishes crews for all union vessels,
and the shipping masters have a hard
time of it. The union agent takes the
men as they sign, and they are shipped
according to the length of time they
have been waiting."

"Shipping business is in a bad way
at present, but I think that as soon
as the canal project is put through
Honolulu will more than recover what
she has lost and will be one of the
greatest shipping centers in the world.
This will be the half way port for all
the large ships, and we will get not
only merchant, but war vessels, and
the harbor will be filled all the time,
as in the old whaling days or when
the sailing vessels did all the business."

DID KINAU'S
PEOPLE SEE KAUAI

Editor Advertiser: Kauai seems to
have been truly exalted to the very
heavens by the blast of Captain Ber-
ger's band if we may take as trust-
worthy the visions of the Kilauea pas-
sengers who saw the island from off
Kauaakaka.

In fact, they saw double (in no doubt-
ful sense). That is, the Konahuanui
range and the Waialeale mountains,
both on Oahu, appeared as two sepa-
rate islands, the saddle or ridge con-
necting the two being below the hori-
zon from that point of view, on ac-
count of its moderate height. No mat-
ter how great the atmospheric refraction,
Kauai could not have been visible,
for the good reason that it is ex-
actly in range with the Waialeale moun-
tains, and being behind them cannot be
seen any way from that point. The
Waialeale range was mistaken for
Kauai.

CURTIS J. LYONS.

Colonial Steamers

Owing to the fact that the New Zea-
land steamers leave Sydney a day
ahead of time their punctual arrival at
this port is practically assured, barring
accidents and bad weather. These
vessels will arrive on Tuesdays and
Wednesdays and are booked to depart
the same night.

A Shipping Convenience

The Oceanic Steamship Co., in con-
junction with their steamers, will prob-
ably keep a vessel on their loading
berth in San Francisco for the con-
venience of shippers. It is reported
that this benefit will begin at once
and will continue for the balance of the
year.

Coming Vessels

The schooner Helene, due to leave
San Francisco about the 15th for Ho-
nolulu, will be followed by the Corona-
do and the Allen Bess. The latter
vessels will leave the Golden Gate be-
tween the 15th of June and the 1st of
July.

New Shipping

The Bureau of Navigation reports 126
vessels of 34,139 gross tons built in the
United States during the month of
May. For the eleven months up to
the first of this month 1198 ships were
built of 363,635 gross tons. One of these,
of thirteen tons, was built in this dis-
trict, at Hilo.

WHOOPIING COUGH

My little son had an attack of whoop-
ing cough and was threatened with
pneumonia, but for Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy we would have had a
serious time of it. It also saved him
from several severe attacks of croup.
—H. J. Strickfaden, editor World-Herald,
Fair Haven, Wash., U. S. A. For
sale by all dealers and druggists. Ben-
son, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Ha-
waii.

APPEAL IS
ABANDONED IN MINDANAO

Pearl Harbor Suit
Will Soon Be
Settled.

United States Attorney Breckons was
notified yesterday by the attorneys for
the Bishop estate that their appeal to
the United States Circuit Court of Ap-
peals at San Francisco would be aban-
doned, and the decision of a Federal
jury awarding \$52,737.50 for their Pearl
Harbor land was accepted.

The formal withdrawal of this ap-
peal will leave the way open for a set-
tlement of the Honolulu Plantation Co.
case, and it would not be at all surpris-
ing if the appeal noted by the United
States in this case should now be with-
drawn. The principal reasons given by
the Navy Department for not accepting
the compromise arranged between Man-
ager Low and Admiral Merry is that
the fee to the land was still in litiga-
tion, and the fight on the lease held
by the Honolulu Plantation Co. might
be pushed without delaying action in
obtaining possession of the land any
further than if no appeal were taken.
Upon this theory, then, the Navy De-
partment may now accept the compro-
mise agreed upon here, which was the
payment to the Honolulu Plantation of
\$50,000 for their leasehold interest. This,
however, carried further concessions to
the plantation at Pearl Harbor which
the Navy Department might not care
to agree to, and this is now the only
possible reason for not accepting the
terms made by Admiral Merry.

By the withdrawal of the appeal of
the Bishop estate the United States ob-
tains immediate possession of about
seventy-five acres of Pearl Harbor
land, upon payment of the judgment
of \$52,737. Upon Kuaaha Island and
about fifty acres of the mainland the
Bishop estate held the fee simple, un-
incumbered by a lease, and Admiral
Merry can at once take possession of
this portion of Pearl Harbor. Pay-
master Hall has the funds on hand
for the payment of the judgment in
the Bishop estate case, at one time the
money having been offered but refused
by the trustees of the Bishop estate.

The withdrawal of the appeal comes
too late, however, for any action by
Congress at this session, as an adjourn-
ment will be taken before the news
reaches the Navy Department in
Washington. The withdrawal of this
appeal and the probable settlement of
the Honolulu case will, however, leave
the way open for action at the next
session of Congress.

THE MANILA'S
ROUGH PASSAGE

The old Spanish transport Manila,
which spent a week in port here in
May, had a narrow escape from found-
ering while on her way to the Coast.
When five days out from this port her
piston was completely shattered, and
the little steamer was completely dis-
abled. Repairs were at once com-
menced and only two days later a ter-
rible gale sprang up. Nearly every-
thing on deck was washed away with
the exception of the old heavy Spanish
cannon and the newly fitted American
six-pounders.

Repairs were finally effected by Chief
Engineer Elston, under great difficul-
ties, owing to the fact of the terrible
rolling and tossing and the trouble the
navigators found in keeping her head
toward the storm. The engines were
fixed up so she could make about a fifth
of her regular speed. Two days after
this she encountered another gale which
blew her out of her intended course
and she was sighted by the Govern-
ment tug Sloop, making about two
knots an hour, headed for San Fran-
cisco. The Unadilla, a navy yard tug,
took her in tow after docking and she
started for Mare Island for repairs,
and she may be entirely reconstructed
there instead of at Bremerton, her des-
tination when she left here.

D-vey Going to Sea

NEW YORK, June 14.—A special to
the Sun from Washington says: At
the urgent personal request of Presi-
dent Roosevelt and Secretary Moody,
Admiral Dewey has consented to take
command of the big fleet which will en-
gage in maneuvers in the West Indies
next winter. The President and Sec-
retary of the Navy regard it as ap-
propriate that an officer of high rank
should have charge of the fleet, and
they are gratified over the enthusiastic
interest shown by Admiral Dewey when
it was suggested to him that he go to
sea again.



The
"Star"
Ventilator.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating
attics of all kinds, public build-
ings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles,
Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily
Laid

These tiles are recommended by
leading architects, engineers and
builders of first class buildings.
Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, cop-
per, galvanized steel and slate plates.
Send for illustrated booklet on ap-
plication. MERCHANT & CO., Inc.,
Sole Manufacturers,
517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TOWNSEND
IN MINDANAO

Honolulu Teacher
Writes of the
Island.

Editor Advertiser: Perhaps Mindanao
has been so much of a storm cen-
ter for the past few weeks that your
readers will be glad to have an expla-
nation of the situation from one on the
ground.

To go back a little into history, the
Malayans seem to be suffering from ar-
rested development, the arrest having
occurred in their tribal stage of ad-
vancement. It has never been the
genius of the race to form great nations,
but rather to live in small tribes, loose-
ly bound together or entirely independ-
ent and therefore more or less hostile.
It is from such tribes as these that
the Philippine islands were peopled
more than a thousand years ago—how
much more I shall not try to guess.
The point to be made is that about a
thousand years ago Arab missionaries
arrived in the Malay Peninsula, intent
on the conversion of the people to the
religion of Mohammed. In this they
were soon successful, as the Malaysians
seem to have had a mixed origin and
a shifting faith. Four hundred years
later, or say, in the year 1350, a new
access of missionary zeal sent Arab
missionaries to North Borneo, Sulu and
Mindanao, where they successively
converted to their faith some of the
principal chiefs. The conversion of the
people seems to have progressed rap-
idly in Borneo and Sulu, but a more
difficult problem met them on Mindanao.
Here they and their successors have
worked at their task ever since, and
the net present result is a Mohammedan
population at the outside numbering
400,000.

Nearly 200 years later, Magellan
brought the first Christian priest to
Mindanao, but no active propagandism
of the Christian religion occurred un-
til the time of Philip II. This mon-
arch, actuated with his usual religious
zeal, sent a military force out here as
an escort for a band of missionaries,
and they made conquests in the islands
in the name of the cross, conquering
the people in order that they might
make Christians of them and thus in-
sure their eternal welfare. Those of
the loose agglomeration of tribes who
held to the weak religious faiths which
their ancestors had brought with them
into the islands, yielded readily to the
arguments and the force of the Span-
iards, and thus became Christians. But
those who had accepted Mohammedan-
ism, a strong new faith, forged in the
flames of religious controversy, car-
ried on with words and weapons, gave
them a different problem. Thus the
Christian Spaniard and the Mohammedan
Malayan began a religious warfare
which kept continually breaking out
anew until the withdrawal of the Span-
iards in 1898. During these wars it is
hardly necessary to say that the Mo-
hammedan tribes were drawn close to-
gether by the bonds of their common
faith and common cause. But for the
arrest of development mentioned above
this would have moulded these people
into a compact nation; but this was
not the result, though at times it seemed
almost so.

The Americans came, and by storing
horse feed in the chapels, quartering
soldiers in the conventos and various
other acts convinced these Mohammedans
that ours is not a Christian na-
tion. Thus the bond which had held
them together was weakened and they
began to crumble. The Sultanate of
the Maguindanaos, perhaps the most
dignified of all these feudatories, seems
to have forever disappeared from the
face of the earth.

The mass of these Mohammedans live
on an interior plateau of the island,
where they have hitherto had things
pretty nearly their own way. In the
early nineties the Spaniards penetrated
this highland fastness and conquered
the people. Their plan for holding the
place was to people it with Christians,
and in order to do this resort to forced
immigration seemed to be necessary.
This brought on the rebellion in which
Aguineldo first came into notice and
which lasted practically till the end of
the Spanish occupation. Thus was de-
veloped in the minds of these people
an anxiety for the safety of their lands,
the very garden spot of this garden
island. When the Americans came, and
I have said, they soon removed all
fears from the minds of these people
on the religious question, but they re-
main exceedingly suspicious about
their lands. I wonder if Poor Lo has
been sending them letters!

The commander of this brigade, Gen-
eral Davis, as kindly a gentleman as
ever made war that he might have
peace, has done all he could to gain
the confidence of the Mohammedans,
and in this he has been largely suc-
cessful. But a detachment of twenty
soldiers some miles away from camp
was attacked by the men of one of
the principal chiefs of the region; one
American was killed and the others
were compelled to abandon their horses.
Restitution was demanded but not
made. Now these Mohammedans ad-
mire nothing so much as martial cour-
age, and for the Americans to have
failed to resent this insult and punish
its perpetrator would have brought
them into contempt with all the other
Mohammedan chiefs and the end would
have been very great bloodshed. So
after allowing all reasonable time and
opportunity for reparation, and even
more than could be called simply rea-
sonable, General Davis attacked the
recalcitrant chief with a force of five
or six hundred men, destroyed his
principal forts and utterly broke the
power of his tribes. Other chiefs look-
ed on some indifferent as to the fate
their neighbor had brought on him-
self, confident in the friendship and
bona fides of the Americans; others
anxious and uncertain about the ten-
ure of their lands.

A HORRIBLE LEGACY

THE DREADFUL INHERITANCE OF
AN INDIANA HOTEL-KEEPER.

For Years He Endeavored to Get
Rid of It, But in Vain—How He
Finally Met With Success.

The inheritance of Thomas E. Lawes,
proprietor of Hotel Taft, Dunkirk, Ind.,
was anything but an enviable one. It
came to him more than a decade ago
and to get rid of it he tried in vain for
many years. How, at last, he success-
fully makes an interesting story.

"Until a few years ago," he says, "I
was a man to be pitied. For more
than ten years I was a paralytic, hard-
ly able to use my hands and with my
eyes so affected by the disease that I
could not recognize my friends across
the room. My hands and fore-arms
were so numb that there was scarcely
any feeling in them at all."

"You had a doctor?" ventured his in-
terviewer.
"Yes, for a while in 1882, but my
condition gradually grew worse. I
tried various things but I didn't get
any better and I became pretty well
discouraged. The disease is hereditary
in the family. One of my sisters died
of paralysis and the face of another
was all drawn out of shape by it. So,
you see, I realized that it would be an
almost impossible thing to get rid of
it in my case."

"But you did succeed?"
"I did, and the credit is all due to
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale Peo-
ple. I began taking them about ten
years ago and felt I was getting bet-
ter after taking the first box. I con-
tinued with them until I was cured."
Mr. Lawes is a substantial citizen of
Dunkirk, proprietor of the best hotel
in that section and is highly respected
among his large circle of acquaint-
ances. In order that there might be
no room for doubt as to the accuracy of
his above statement he made affirma-
tion to it before J. J. Stewart, a notary
public, February 15, 1902.

The fact that Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills for Pale People cured this stub-
born case, as they have cured others
equally severe, leaves no room for
doubt but that they will cure lesser
troubles arising from disordered nerves.
At all druggists, or direct from Dr.
Williams' Medicine Company, Schen-
ectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box; six
boxes for two dollars and fifty cents.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE.

W. O. Crowell, Esq., has this day been
appointed a member of the District
Road Board for the District of Waimea,
Island of Kauai, vice Dr. B. F. Sandow,
resigned.

JAMES H. BOYD,

Superintendent of Public Works.

Department of Public Works, June
17th, 1902. 2383

A small blaze at the Gregory resi-
dence, corner of Kilauea and Kakaemoku
streets, called the fire department out
yesterday morning. A gasoline stove
exploded in the kitchen, but did little
damage.

The situation in that locality is ex-
ceedingly delicate, but I have con-
fidence that General Davis will be able
to bring about a better understand-
ing with these people. His telegrams
to his superior officers, his address to
his soldiers, and his words to the chiefs
all breathe a kindness, yet firmness,
which is as genuine with him as it was
with Lincoln.

HENRY S. TOWNSEND.

P. S.—The word Moro is Spanish and
means simply Mohammedan. Sultan is
a title assumed by these chiefs as freely
as the title Colonel is assumed in
Kentucky. It is said there are two
hundred Sultans in the immediate vic-
inity of the lake on the shores of
which the late battle was fought.

H. S. T.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, June 23, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		400
N. S. Sachs' Dry Goods	2,000,000	100		
H. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50		
SUGAR				
Ewa, S. & Co.	5,000,000	20	24	
Haw. Agricultural	1,000,000	100		250
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100		
Hag. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20		24
Hokona	750,000	100		
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	10	
Maui	500,000	100		
Waikiki	500,000	20		24
Kilauea Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	10	10 1/2
Kilauea	100,000	100		
Kona	300,000	100		
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	100		54
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,000,000	100	85	
Onokala	1,000,000	20		
Ookala	500,000	20		
Ola Sugar Co., Ltd.	812,000	20	8 1/2	8 3/4
Ola Plant Up.	2,500,000	20		9 1/2
Olovala	150,000	100		
Waialeale Sugar Plant.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		170
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		
Waialeale Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	5	
Waikiki	700,000	100		
Waialeale	250,000	100		
Waialeale	125,000	100		
STEAMSHIP CO'S				